

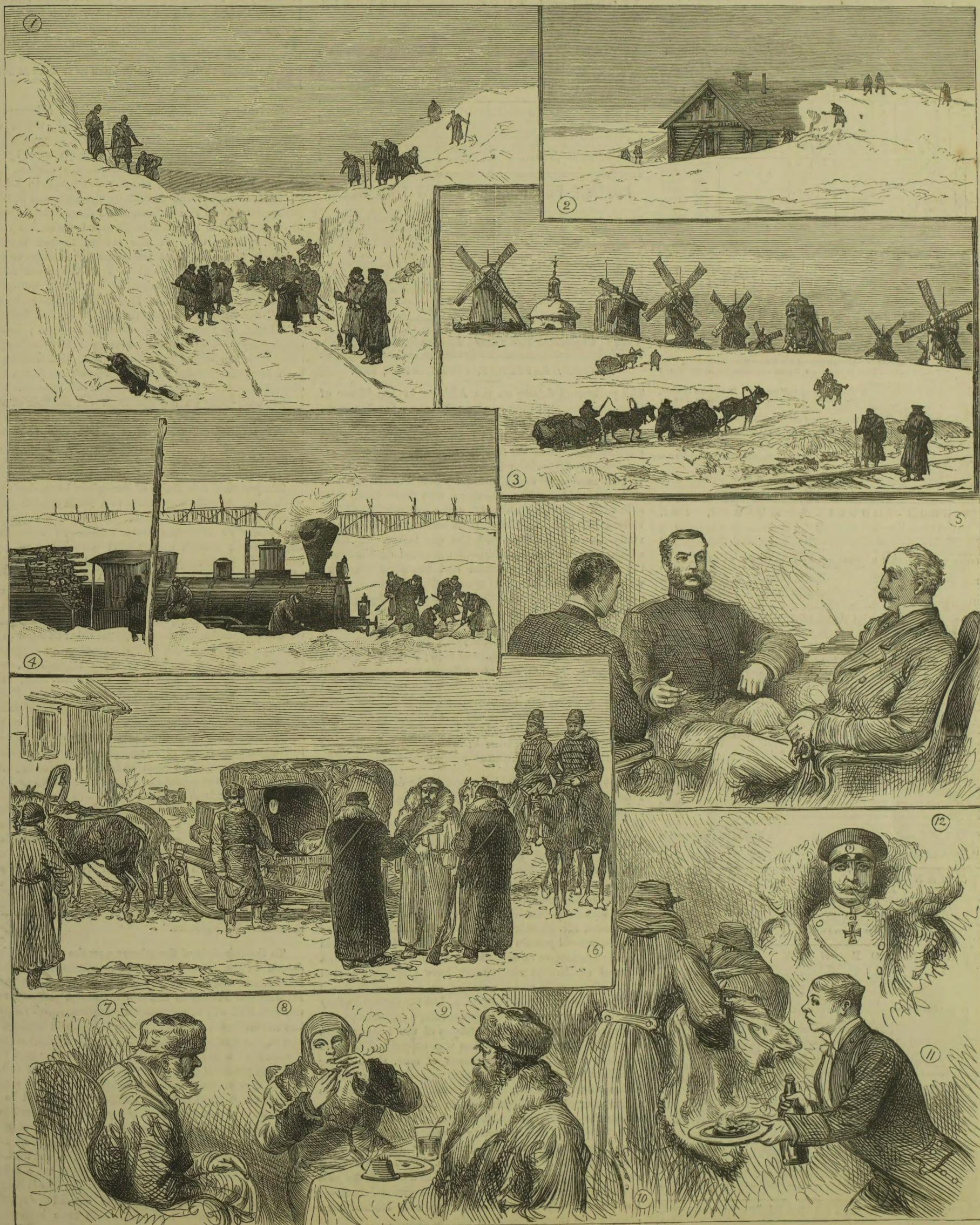
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2233.—VOL. LXXX.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1882.

TWO SIXPENCE.
WHOLE SHEETS BY POST, 6d.



1. Clearing the Orenburg Railway of Snow. 2. A Snowed-up Station. 3. Windmills at Morshansk. 4. Digging out the Train. 5. Interview with the Governor of Orenburg.
6. Starting from Orenburg. 7, 8, 9. Russian Fellow-passengers—Refreshments. 10. Soldiers on Furlough. 11. Waiter. 12. Officer.

OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE JEANNETTE RELIEF EXPEDITION: SKETCHES ON THE WAY TO SIBERIA.—SEE PAGE 148.

BIRTHS.

On the 8th inst., at 116, Southgate-road, N., the wife of Mr. Edward Plant Elliott, of a daughter.

At Allahabad, India, on the 22nd ult., La Marquise de Bourbel de Montpion, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 24th ult., at Holy Trinity Church, Paddington, by the Rev. Prebendary Moore, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, assisted by the Rev. A. J. D. D'Orsay, B.D., King's College, William Francis Vetch, Esq., Major 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers (late Royal Madras Fusiliers), to Janette Olive, eldest daughter of George Tialine, Esq., of 17, Princes-square, Bayswater, and Lynden, New Zealand, formerly of Adelaide, South Australia.

DEATHS.

On the 7th inst., at Pegli, Ellen Margaret, the last surviving daughter of the late Alexander Macdonald, of Hyde-park-street, aged 71.

On the 4th inst., at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Mrs. W. H. Inglis (née Jane Jeffery), in her 73rd year.

On the 14th inst., at Bellevue, 8, Merchiston Park, Edinburgh, Jane Ferguson, widow of Alexander Robertson, Captain in the 3rd Regiment, and last surviving daughter of General Ferguson, of Dunfallandy, Perthshire. Friends will please accept this the only intimation.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF		THERMOM.		WIND.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	
5	30° 42' 10" Inches.	34° 5°	33° 2°	96°	10°	37° 5°	29° 8°	ESE. SSE.
6	30° 49' 11" " "	38° 4°	35° 4°	90°	9°	43° 5°	33° 5°	SE. NE.
7	30° 49' 10" " "	41° 0°	37° 8°	87°	10°	44° 8°	38° 8°	E.
8	30° 40' 0" " "	39° 1°	33° 8°	83°	10°	42° 7°	36° 6°	E. SE. SSE.
9	30° 37' 1" " "	36° 0°	32° 3°	88°	10°	37° 9°	34° 2°	S.
10	30° 16' 3" " "	38° 4°	34° 4°	87°	6°	45° 5°	31° 2°	S.
11	29° 58' 0" " "	42° 1°	38° 6°	89°	6°	49° 6°	32° 9°	S. SSE.

* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock, a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches,) corrected .. 30° 43' 7" 30° 50' 0" 30° 53' 3" 30° 42' 9" 30° 50' 5" 30° 23' 5" 29° 9' 7"

Temperature of Air .. 32° 59' 3" 36° 9' 3" 40° 2' 3" 38° 8' 2" 37° 8' 1" 38° 0' 1" 41° 8' 2"

Temperature of Evaporation .. 31° 7' 9" 34° 9' 2" 40° 3' 2" 37° 1' 2" 33° 9' 1" 36° 6' 7" 40° 20' 2"

Direction of Wind .. ESE. SE. SSE. ENE. ENE. S. S.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

My aged and esteemed contemporary the *Saturday Review*, in a stupidly spiteful article called "King Charles's Head," which is mainly devoted to abuse of the gentlemen who write leading articles in the daily newspapers, makes the following puzzling statement:—

Some years ago, when Arminius still lived to reprove and correct us, a widely circulated journal missed few chances, and created many, of naming a typical being named Mary Jane. In season and out of season these syllables rose to the lips of Leo Adolescents.

As it was Mr. Matthew Arnold, who, in some amusingly hypercritical essays, dubbed the leader-writers in the journal in question "Young Lions" (in the *Cornhill*, I think: I was abroad at the time, and did not read the essays, of which I heard), I presume that he is the reproving and correcting critic "lugged" in as "Arminius." I call Mr. Arnold's description of the "Young Lions" amusing, for the reason that when he wrote the papers in question the leader-writers were middle-aged, as they are now elderly lions. And they are still writing leading articles in the same journal.

I happen to be very well acquainted with two of "Arminius'" lions. Between them they have written some ten thousand leaders in the paper sneered at in the *Saturday Review*. I have a tolerably retentive memory; I have read this particular organ of public opinion constantly and carefully during nearly a quarter of a century; but I cannot recollect the name of any such "typical being" as "Mary Jane" as rising to the lips of Leo Adolescents "in season and out of season." Mr. Thackeray, indeed, had two mythical girl children of the lower middle class called Maria (not Mary) Jane and Sarah-Ann, on whose humours he was very fond of dwelling; and John Leech, in his caricatures in *Punch*, was equally fond of ringing the changes upon Anna-Mariar and Matilda-Jane. My impression is that the writer in the *Saturday* is a very young man, who has been "laid on" by my venerable contemporary to give its columns a fillip of "spiciness;" and that when he wrote the article entitled "King Charles's Head" he did not know what he was talking about.

"Ignotus" gives me (through the medium of a Remington Type-Writer) a version of the anecdote of the Duke of Marlborough and Lord Peterborough, somewhat different from the one on which I lately lighted in the French "Dictionnaire Universel" :—

Lord Peterborough, leaving the House of Lords in his coach at a time when Marlborough was very unpopular (N.B.—This must have been shortly after the end of the war of the Spanish Succession), was stopped by the mob, who mistook his carriage for that of Marlborough. "My friends," said Peterborough, "I can give you two conclusive proofs that I am not his Grace of Marlborough; in the first place, I have but five guineas in my pocket; in the second place, they are quite at your service;" at the same time throwing the money among them.

At all events some fruit is obtained from our little word combats in the "Echoes;" and "fruit" should be, according to Bacon, the end of all inquiry. "J. R. W. H." sends me a very curious communication touching "parcel-blindness" and "parcel-blind." He suggests that both "C. E. D." and the present writer may be mistaken in thinking that "parcel blindness" is an accepted expression, and that the legitimate locution is "pearl-blindness." "A very slight error in a note-book memorandum may," adds "J. R. W. H.," "have caused the mistake." In support of this inference, I am referred to Todd's *Johnson*, 1818, heading "Pearl." "Cataracts pearl coloured . . . are esteemed proper to endure the needle;" and again, "pearl," "a white speck or film growing on the eye."

The suggestion is, no doubt, a highly ingenious one; still the "very slight error"—if error it be—must have first crept into a "note-book memorandum" some hundreds of years ago. "A. A." tells me that the expression, in the sense of being half or partially blind, is to be found in one of the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher. Massinger, again, in "The City Madam," Act II. sc. 2, has "He's parcel-physician, and as such prescribes, &c. . . parcel-poet, and sings encomiums to my virtues sweetly." A correspondent at Leicester informs me that Beaumont and Fletcher have "parcel-guilty," and Ben Jonson "parcel drunk;" and, finally, twenty-two correspondents quote Sir Walter Scott:—"The old dame was parcel blind and more than parcel deaf." Where be your pearls, now, quotha? Yet has the "pearl" suggestion a strange semblance of being tenable.

Here is a pretty tiny kickshaw of bibliography bearing on the ballet of "La Sylphide," and obligingly contributed by "S. T." Leeds. It is stated in Heath's "Beauties of the Opera and Ballet" (London: Bogue, about 1847) that Charles Nodier, the celebrated French tale writer, learned the legend of the "Mountain Sylph" while making a tour through the Highlands of Scotland, and embodied it in a story called "Trilby." The Scottish "Trilby" is said to be the Genius of Home—the deity of the domestic hearth. Is this so, "Scots wha hae?" However, from Charles Nodier's "Trilby" the famous French tenor, Nourrit, composed the ballet of "La Sylphide."

Mem.: The mention of Nourrit by my Leeds correspondent sent me at once to Mr. Charles Hervey's "Theatres of Paris" (London: Mitchell, 1846). Mr. Hervey takes note of the fact that the historically ugly dancer Petipa (who from his exceptional grace and agility was always selected to be the partner of the beauteous Giulia Grisi) made his *début* as Donald in "La Sylphide," in June, 1839; but nothing is said concerning Nourrit's collaboration in that charming ballet. Poor Nourrit!—"the Talma of the Opera," as he was called. During the Revolution of July the people carried him in triumph on their shoulders; and he had to sing the Marseillaise all the way from the Boulevard corner of the Rue Lepeletier to the Château d'Eau. Adolphe Nourrit, it is said, was the only singer who ever did the *primo tendre* part in "Robert le Diable" justice. In the end he went as mad as, in after times, the sweet tenor Giuglini did, and killed himself by throwing himself from a window at Naples.

Mem.: I learn from Mr. Hervey's book that forty years ago very vigorous precautions against fire were adopted at the Paris Grand Opera. "A municipal guard remained after the performance to keep watch over the whole interior of the building; and it was his duty to see that the firemen passed enormous sponges filled with water over the scenery which had been used that evening; and also that the *iron curtain* was duly placed in front of the stage, so that, in case of fire breaking out behind the scenes, the flames might be prevented from spreading over the house." We have heard a good deal, within these latter days, of iron curtains in theatres. The rigorous precautions in use at the Grand Opéra in the Rue Lepeletier were powerless to prevent that edifice from being very completely burnt on the night of Oct. 28, 1873.

The officers of that distinguished branch of her Majesty's land service, the cavalry, are complaining of what they think to be a grievance. I find in the *Standard* a letter from "Chasseur," in which the writer states that an order has been received by colonels commanding cavalry regiments "that no horse is to be passed as a charger whose tail has been docked." "Now," continues "Chasseur," "everyone who knows anything about a horse knows that in many horses the root of the tail grows so low down that it amounts to a deformity; and they must be docked; and I do not think I am in error in saying that one half of the horses in England are docked." That may be—and more's the pity; yet the weightiest "horsey" authorities seem to be dead against docking. Read the late Edward Mayhew "Illustrated Horse Management" (London: W. H. Allen, 1873), p. 423:—

The tail in the quadruped principally directs the course. Hence we perceive the folly of those people who, to gratify a whim, excise or mutilate the integrity of so important a part; thus sacrificing positive safety to a false notion of improved appearance. Happily, however, the barbarous custom which once prevailed is now generally discarded; although docking is, even at the present moment, occasionally practised, under a notion of improving deficient quarters. . . . A short tail is rarely compatible with perfect safety.

Carefully looking through the plates in the sumptuous folio of the Duke of Newcastle's "New Method of Horsemanship" (Antwerp, 1657), I cannot find a single steed that has his tail docked; although in the engravings representing the exercises of the riding-school many of the horses have their tails clubbed, and tied up with ribbons. Nor in the vignettes of modern cavalry drill appended to the English edition of the Duke's great work, published by Brindley, in Pall Mall, in 1793, are there any chargers with docked tails. From this I pass to a very curious book, being a translation, by an anonymous hand, of the Prussian General Warnery's well-known work on Cavalry. The plates—very spirited etchings—represent cavalry of all nations—Uhlans, Hussars, Cossacks, Mamelukes, Janizaries, Moors of Barbary, and so forth. All the horses have streaming tails. Turning to the English section, I find long tails worn by the chargers of the Royal Horse Guards and all heavy dragoon regiments. The light dragoon regiments and the yeomanry corps alone show horses with docked tails. The translation from Warnery was published in 1798.

Mem.: The tails of the cart and saddle horses in that great treasury of late eighteenth-century costume, "Pyne's Rustic Figures," seem to be rather thinned and pruned than arbitrarily docked. The fact, nevertheless, is that long before the end of the century we had gotten a bad name among Continental nations for our addiction to mutilating horses' tails. The French satirist, obviously writing before the Revolution, accused us of being a bizarre and capricious people, who

Coupe la tête aux rois et la queue aux chevaux.

Mr. Samuel Sidney, in his admirable "Book of the Horse" (Lond.: Cassell, Petter, and Galpin), makes very short work of the docking system. Hear S. S.:—

Formerly horses were universally docked, sometimes very short, under the idea that it improved the appearance of their quarters. Of late (1878) the practice of docking the tails and hogging the manes has been revived by polo-players. Even hunters have thus been disfigured; but, like crinolines and chignons, it is a beastly fashion that cannot last for ever.

Oddly enough, I found that I had marked the page (510) in "The Book of the Horse" with a fashion-plate from "La Belle Assemblée," representing "a French lady on horseback in the Long Champ and Elisée, Paris." The plate is dated 1817. The costume of the fair Amazon I think I have described in a previous "Echo;" but I may not have noticed the fact that the mane of her horse is hogged and its tail docked to a grotesque and cruel degree of brevity. Of two things—one; either the original model of the Amazon came, not from the "Long Champ and Elisée, Paris," but out of our own Leicestershire or Yorkshire; or else the French had learnt by the year 1807, not only how to cut off the heads of kings, but also the tails of horses.

"More Last Words of Mr. Baxter." The tail of the French lady's "horse" is not only docked, but "nicked." Lady and gentlemen subscribers to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, if you wish to be horrified, read the description of the processes of docking and "nicking" horses in "The Horse in the Stable and the Field," by "Stonehenge" (London: Routledge), p. 580. Take notice, likewise, that the portrait of the Godolphin Arabian is drawn with the longest of tails. *Basuta!* I hope that I have not bored anybody by this lengthy disquisition on horses' tails; and as it is, my Gervase Markham and my Lawrence's "Farriery"—a rare tome full, I am sorry to say, of pictures of cruelly docked hunters and racers—are at the binder's. Else, indeed, I might have become wearisome. "But you have been wearisome," I fancy that I hear some gentle reader murmur.

News from Mazatlan, in the state of Sinaloa, Mexico. "G. K." writes me from the Union Club at the prosperous seaport in question, concerning a statement made a long time since in this page that the epithet "Cordon Bleu," as applied to an excellent cook, could only with propriety be conferred on a female practitioner of the culinary art. I wrote this

in contradiction to a remark made by my esteemed friend Mr. Punch, who appeared to think that a "cordon bleu" could be of either sex. But there is a wise gentleman at Mazatlan, of Gaelic lineage, who opines that Mr. Punch was right and that I am wrong. I hope that I am so; for I like *Punch* to be in the right.

The sage of Mazatlan has "read the matter up," and has forwarded me, through "G. K.," three and half pages of beautifully written "copy," in which are accumulated arguments and illustrations to prove that men and women cooks of exceptional capacity were styled "cordon bleus" many generations before the time of "La Belle Fanchon au Cordon Bleu," whom I found in Beauvillier's "Art du Cuisinier" as having flourished at a Paris cabaret late in the eighteenth century.

The French gentleman at Mazatlan admits that I have some authorities in my favour as to the term "cordon bleu" being confined to the gentler (and better) sex. He cites (but I did not) the Dictionary of Napoleon Landais:—

Cordon Bleu. Chevalier de l'ordre du Saint Esprit. Se dit (familièrement) aussi des personnes très habiles à la cuisine . . . par plaisir ou d'une excellente cuisinière.

He cites Charles Nodier. *Cordon bleu:* une personne excellente dans la cuisine.

Finally, he quotes (but I did not) the almost unanswerable Littré, who says that the term of "Cordon bleu" is familiarly applied to "une cuisinière très habile."

I might be content to stand or fall by Littré; but the French gentleman declares so positively that Madame de Sévigné, Boileau, Chamfort Vauvenargues, "and many more," apply the expression "cordon bleu" indifferently to male and female cooks of eminence, que je me tiens pour battu. I throw up the sponge; but I will pick it up again, if I can. Meanwhile I have sent the French gentleman's communication to Mr. Burnand. That Gloomy Chieftain might incite one of his smart young men to pen a triumphant ode on the "Cordon Bleu" and the defeat of the rash champion of "La Belle Fanchon."

News from Rome. A dear friend domiciled in the Eternal City writes me that the ceremony of unveiling the tomb erected to the memory of Joseph Severn, late her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Rome, on the occasion of the transfer of his remains to a new grave, next to that of the poet Keats, was to take place in the Old Protestant Cemetery, near the Porta San Paolo, on the Sixteenth Instant. Lord Houghton was to preside, and to deliver an address on the occasion. Mr. Walter and Mr. Arthur Severn, sons of the deceased friend of Keats, were to be present. By the time, then, that this sheet goes to press the interesting celebration will, I hope, have been successfully accomplished. I feel sure that it will be a very beautiful one. In Italy the line which divides a funeral from a *festa* is a very thin one. "Death is nothing but the middle point between two lives—between this and another," writes Lucan. The modern Italians practise what the old Roman poet taught. Of course, in the Protestant burying-ground not all the picturesque amenity of a Campo Santo is to be looked for; yet is that old Cemetery at Rome, hard by the Pyramid of Caius Curtius, one of the cheerfulness churchyards that I know. You do not feel gloomy even when you read the despairing epitaph on Keats's monument:—

This grave contains all that is mortal of a young English poet, who on his death-bed, in the bitterness of his heart at the malicious power of his enemies, desired these words to be engraved on his tombstone:—"Here lies one whose name was writ in water." Feb. 24, 1821.

No; the gloom is dispelled when you remember that Time, who is as eloquent, and just, and mighty as Death, and who has long since conclusively pronounced the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker, of the *Quarterly Review*, to have been a Humbug, has triumphantly vindicated the memory and the fame of John Keats, and that his name is writ, not in water, but in letters of gold in the roll of English poets.

The Carnival of Venice is dead—or at least moribund. The Paris Carnival is no longer worth talking about; for Mardi Gras has sunk to be the ghost, and the disreputable ghost, of its old merry self. "Miriam cures wounds and Pharaoh is sold for balsam," as the old Knight of Norwich has it. Yes: the modern Mardi Gras festivities have come to the complexion of puffing quack salves, medicated chocolate, and corn-plasters in connection with those stupidly and monotonously vicious entertainments, the *Bals Masqués*. But the Roman Carnival still lives, after a fashion; albeit mainly, I am afraid, for the benefit of the hotel, restaurant, café, and lodging-house keepers of the Corso, and the collateral profit of the tradespeople of the Piazza di Spagna and the Via Condotti.

I have before me the official programme of the "Carnevale di Roma" for 1882, emanating from the "Comitato Promotore delle Feste." The Roman "High Jinks" began on Saturday, the 11th inst., and conclude on Tuesday, the 21st. On the opening day there was a "Corsa dei Barberi," or wild pony-race, a procession of masks, and a "getto di coriandoli," or pelting-match of sham sugar-plums in chalk. The remainder of the festival seems to be composed of masked balls at the Costanzi and other theatres, fireworks, illuminations of "moccoletti"—do you remember Dideno's description of the "Moccoletti" in the "Pictures of Italy"?—Japanese lanterns, lotteries, and the electric light. The prizes in one of the lotteries are substantial enough. The first prize is ten bottles of champagne; the second a supper for eight persons. But suppose you drew one of three prizes, and that you were a stranger, and alone and friendless in Rome. You could scarcely drink ten bottles of champagne or eat eight suppers, at a sitting.

G. A. S.



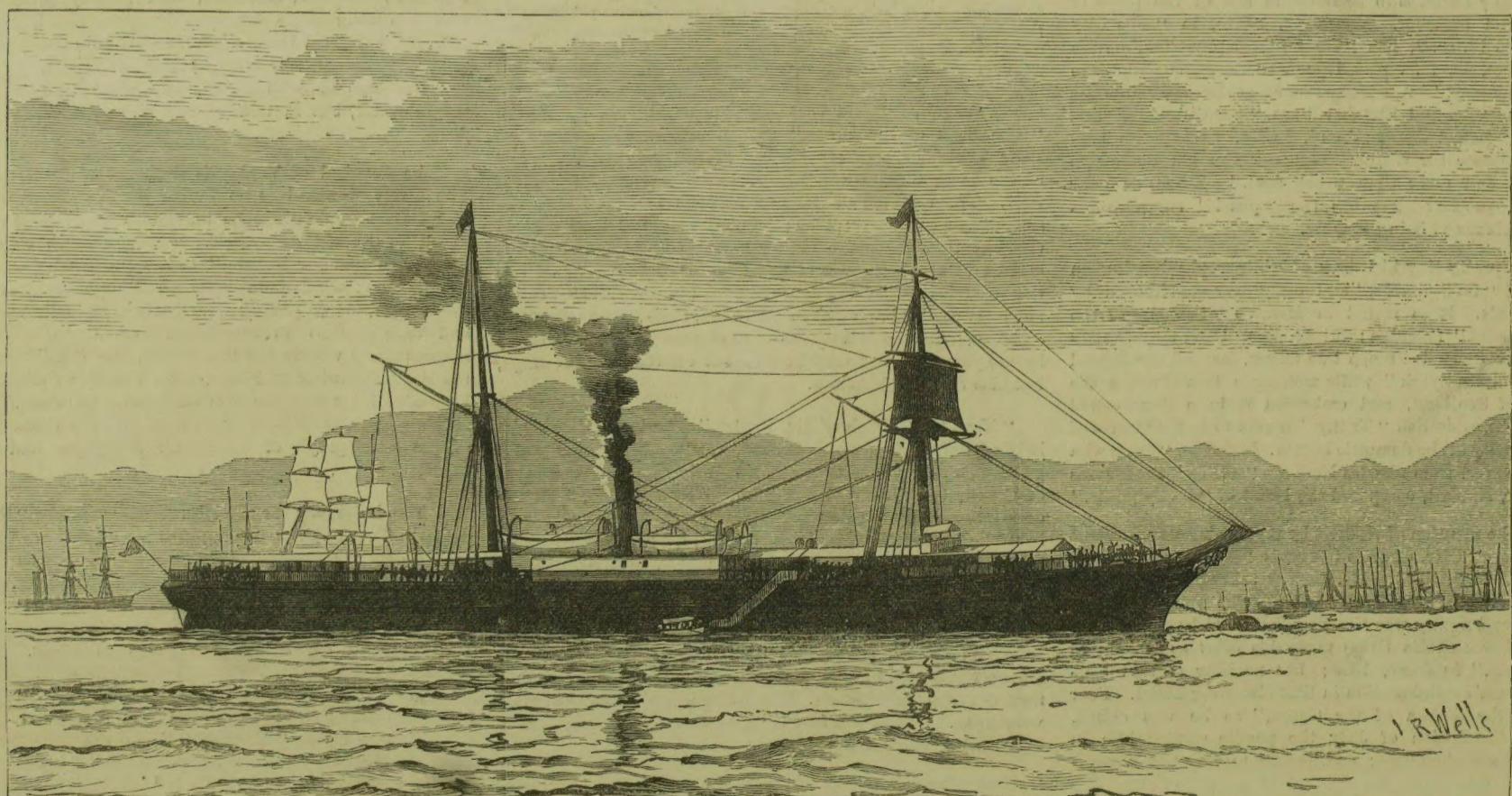
OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN SIBERIA WITH THE JEANNETTE RELIEF EXPEDITION: THE NEW YORK HERALD EXPRESS ON THE ROAD.

THE RELIEF OF THE JEANNETTE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

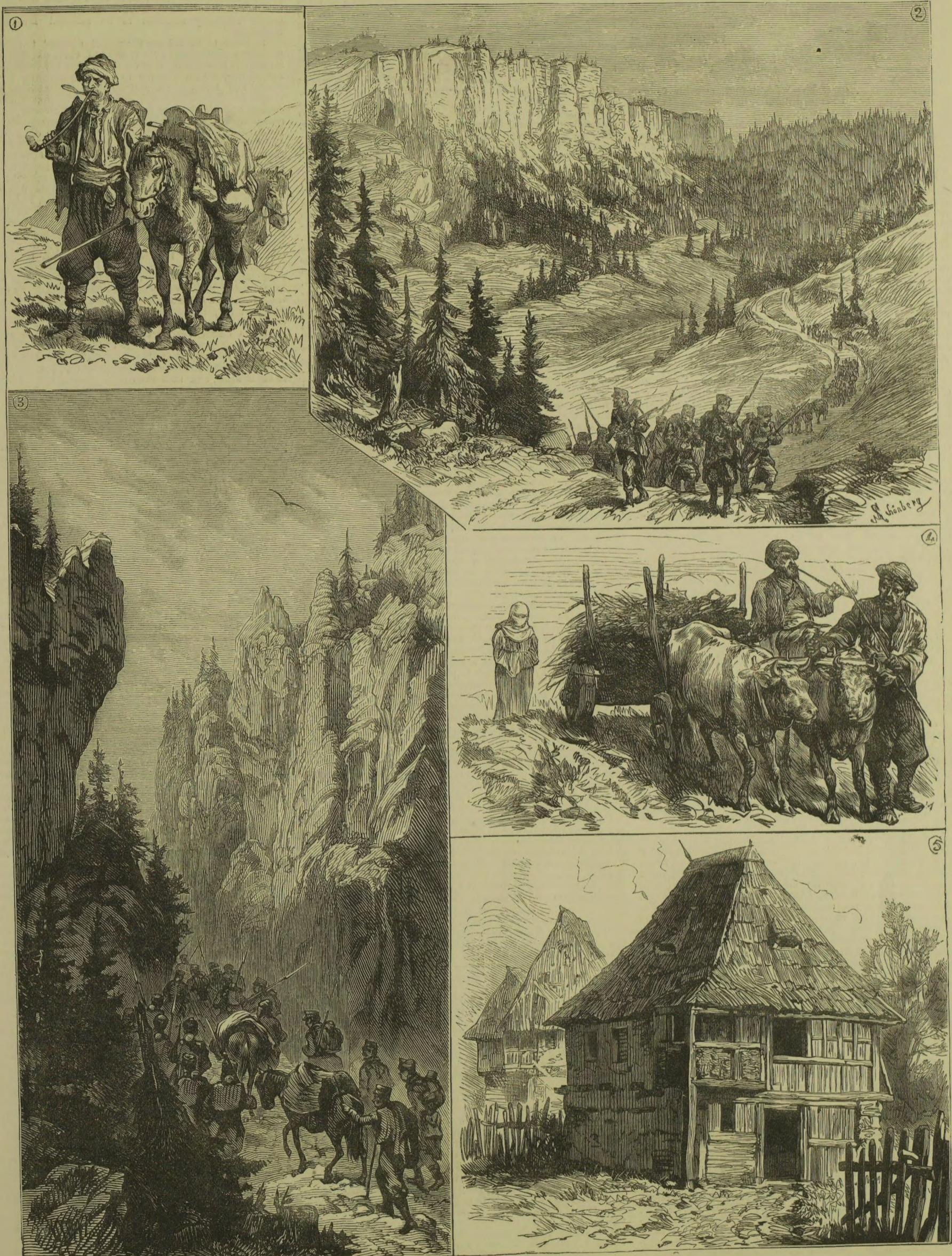
We this week publish the first of a series of Sketches that will be furnished by our own Artist and Correspondent, who has undertaken to travel to the North Coast of Siberia with the expedition for the relief of the survivors of the American Arctic Exploration party dispatched by Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of New York, in the steam-yacht Jeannette, from San Francisco, and proceeding through Behring Strait to the mouth of the Lena. It was made known in Europe, about two months since, by an official telegram from Siberia to St. Petersburg, that on Sept. 14 there was discovered, at about thirty miles from Cape Borskaia, near the mouth of the River Lena, in Siberia, a boat, the crew of which, consisting of thirteen men, had escaped from the American steamer Jeannette, which has been lost. The Russian local authorities gave immediate assistance to the crew, who were found to be in

a very distressed condition; and the Governor of the province, on his own responsibility, put some money at their disposal, pending arrangements to be made by their friends, in London and New York. The commander of the boat found was Mr. Melville, who was engineer on board the Jeannette. He states that the ship was caught by ice on June 23, in latitude 77 deg. N. and longitude 157 deg. E. Three boats made off from the ship and proceeded together till within fifty miles of the mouth of the Lena, where they were separated by strong winds and fogs. It was boat No. 3 which was under the command of Mr. Melville, and which, on Sept. 29, reached the easternmost of the mouths of the river Lena, but was caught by moving ice and borne away to sea. On Nov. 10 two men, Nindemann and Norris, arrived from Bulun, and announced that Lieutenant De Long, Dr. Ambler, and twelve others from the crew of boat No. 1, had been stranded off the most northern mouth of the Lena, and were in a most miserable condition from want of food. A

party was immediately dispatched from Bulun to assist the distressed seamen. With regard to the other boat, no news had been received. The Governor of Irkutsk states that, on Sept. 14, three natives of the coast near the Lena Delta, at a place about 140 versts north of Cape Bykov, discovered a large boat with eleven survivors from the shipwrecked steamer Jeannette, who had suffered greatly. The adjutant of the chief of the district was immediately charged to proceed with a doctor and medicines to succour any of the survivors, and to search for the rest of the shipwrecked crew. On Oct. 29 there also arrived at Bulun the boat No. 1, with the sailors Nindemann and Norris, with the information that Lieutenant De Long, Dr. Ambler, and a dozen other survivors had landed at the northern mouth of the Lena, where they are at present in a most distressing state, many having limbs frozen. An expedition was immediately sent down the Lena to make diligent search for the unfortunates in danger of death. Melville added that money was urgently needed, and should



THE CHINESE TEA-SHIP MEE-FOO.—SEE PAGE 150.



Bosnian pack-horse

2 Serpentine road made by Austrian Pioneers over the Romanya Planina.

3. Defile of Mokro.

4. Turkish fuel-cart.

5. Deserted farm-house.

be sent by telegraph to Irkutsk and Yakutsk; and that the most energetic measures should be taken for the discovery of the remainder of the crew, and for the relief of those who were left on the ice at the mouth of the Lena River.

The ship *Jeannette*, as will be remembered, sailed from San Francisco for the Arctic regions on July 8, 1879. She was originally known as the *Pandora*, a steam-yacht of 500 tons, the property of Sir Allan Young. Her commander was Captain G. W. De Long, of the United States service. Most of the officers and crew were experienced men, who had been in former expeditions to the Polar circle. Since she sailed towards the North, the *Jeannette* was heard of on Sept. 3 of the same year, when she was sighted by a whaler steaming in the direction of Wrangel Land. In the summer of 1880 the United States Government sent the revenue-cutter *Corwin* to the north to search for any tidings of the *Jeannette*. Nothing was heard of her, and in the summer of last year Mr. Bennett issued circulars to the principal Arctic authorities in this country, among whom were Sir Allan Young, Sir George Richards, Sir Leopold M'Clintock, and Sir George Nares, asking them what steps, if any, they considered should be taken to relieve or assist the *Jeannette* in the spring of this year. As the result of his inquiries, the American Government fitted out the *Rodgers* with a crew of thirty-five officers and men, and sent her, in June last, through Behring's Strait, with instructions to cruise along the Siberian coast, communicating with the natives and endeavouring to obtain tidings of the missing vessel. Nothing however, could be learnt about her. The revenue cutter *Thomas Cowan* was also sent, and from the report of a whaler who had spoken with her it was learnt that she had reached Wrangel Land without finding any traces of the *Jeannette*. Two whaling-vessels, indeed, which had been missing were found, one of them with three corpses on board, the other without the remains of the crew or any sign of life. On the Atlantic side, the *Alliance* corvette was sent to search northward of Spitzbergen, on the chance of the *Jeannette* having drifted round the extreme north of Greenland. The *Alliance* returned with nothing to report, and she again started on a final search before the close of the autumn.

The following despatches by telegraph from Lieutenant Danenhauer, concerning the situation of the crew of the *Jeannette*, have been received at the London office of the *New York Herald* :

"Irkutsk, Feb. 1.

"Our three boats left Semenofsky Island on the morning of Sept. 12, bound for Barkin, ninety-five miles distant. We got clear of the ice at noon. Heavy gale from north-east, and boats dispersed during night; captain's boat loaded deep, lost mast and sails. We made land on the evening of the 17th, shoal water. Boat abandoned two miles from beach; party waded and reached deserted village, Sagastyr; 'caché' log books; proceeded south on the 19th. De Long's last record found reads as follows:—'Saturday, Oct. 1.—Fourteen of the officers and men of the *Jeannette* reached this hut on Wednesday, Sept. 28, and, having been forced to wait for the river to freeze over, are proceeding to cross to west side this morning on their journey to reach some settlement on the Lena river. We have only two days' provisions, but, having been fortunate enough thus far to get game in our pressing needs, we have no fears for the future. Our party all well, except Erickson, whose toes have been amputated in consequence of frostbites. Other records will be found in several huts on the east side of the river, along which we have come from the north.—(Signed) George W. De Long.' Three subsequent records had been found. Erickson died Oct. 7; party in great distress for food. Norris and Nindemann were sent ahead for relief, Oct. 9. They marched south fifteen days, and were found in a starving condition, Oct. 24, by three natives, who took them to a settlement. They could not make themselves understood. News of them reached Yakutsk, when immediate search commenced, and the party was traced to a wilderness on the left bank of the Lena.

The latest despatches from Lieutenant Danenhauer are as follows:—

"Irkutsk, Feb. 4.

"Lieutenant De Long is between Bulun and Saskaarut, in a narrow wilderness eighty miles long, and devoid of game and habitation. The new search expedition will build huts and go over every inch of the region, which is ploughed by heavy drift-ice every spring. During the afternoon of the day before we parted Lieutenant Chipp's boat (second cutter) did better than ours. About dusk he was a thousand yards off our weather quarter, and was seen to lower sail, as if rounding to. We lay for twenty hours under a triangular drag. At daylight nothing was to be seen. Chipp could not have got back to the islands in a north-east gale, and he was unable to carry his share of provisions. I observed a strong easterly current near the Lena Delta, and there were masses of drift-wood between us and the Siberian Islands. We discovered *Jeannette* Island, May 16, 1881 (?), in latitude 76 deg. 47 min., longitude 158 deg. 56 min. east. It was small and rocky, and we did not land upon it. *Henrietta* Island was discovered May 24, in latitude 77 deg. 8 min., longitude 157 deg. 43 min. east. We visited it and found it to be an extensive island, animals scarce, many glaciers. A very large island, found in latitude 76 deg. 38 min., longitude 148 deg. 20 min. east, was named *Bennett* Island. On it we found many birds, old horns, drift-wood and coal, no seal, no walrus; strong tidal action, bold and rocky. The south cape we named *Emma*. The general health of the crew during twenty-one months was excellent; no scurvy. We used distilled water, bear and seal meat twice a week, but no rum. Divine service was held regularly; we took plenty of exercise, and everybody hunted. Game was scarce, but we got thirty bears, 250 seal, and six walrus; no fish or whales seen. All possible observations were made during the drift, the result showing a north-westerly course, the ship heeling over, and being heavily pressed by ice most of the time. The mental strain was heavy on some of us. The result of the drift during the first five months was 40 miles by tidal movement of ice; very rapid drift the last six months. Soundings pretty even, 18 fathoms near Wrangel Land, which often varies 75 miles distant. The greatest depth was 80 fathoms; average depth, 85; bottom, blue mud; shrimps plentiful; meteoric specimens got from bottom; surface water temperature 20 deg. above zero. The extremes of temperature of air were—cold, 58 deg. below zero, Fahrenheit; heat, about 44 deg. above. During the first winter the mean temperature was 33 deg. below zero; second winter, 39 deg. below. During first summer mean temperature was 40 deg. above zero. The heaviest gale showed a velocity of 50 miles an hour, but such gales were not frequent. Barometric and thermometric fluctuations were not great. There were disturbances of the needle coincident with the auroras. Telephone-wires were broken by the ice movements. Winter's growth of ice was 8 ft. The heaviest ice seen was 23 ft. thick. Chief-Engineer Shock's heavy truss saved the ship from being crushed. Before entering the ice near *Herald* Island we visited *Nordenskiold's* quarters during the previous winter, and found that he was safe. During the first week of the retreat of the *Jeannette* we drifted back 27 miles more than we could

advance. The snow was nearly knee deep. The naturalist's notes were saved, but the photographic collection was lost with the ship. Lieutenant Chipp's 2000 auroral observations were also lost. De Long's records found say Collins volunteered to stand by the dying sailor Erickson, and let the others push south. Jack Cole's mind is not entirely gone. He has not been violent for twelve days, but is happy and harmless. Getting home may restore him."

"Irkutsk, Feb. 6.

"A letter has just been received from Engineer Melville, through Count Ahlefeldt Leuwigen, dated Jan. 13. He says he has arranged to search for Lieutenant De Long and his missing companions of the *Jeannette*, with three parties, the first headed by Nindemann, and Lobokoff, a Russian; the second, by Bartlett and Kolinkin; and the third, by Melville and Groenbeck. The first party was to leave Irkutsk at once, and all will be in the wilderness by March 1. Count Leuwigen has volunteered his assistance, and is enthusiastic in the work."

The region of the Delta or the Mouths of the Lena, where Lieutenant De Long and his comrades are now, it is feared, suffering great privations, and still awaiting the relief that is already on its way to their remote place of detention, is by no means an unknown or unexplored part of the world. It has, during a hundred and fifty years past, been frequently traversed by the Russians descending the river Lena from the town of Yakutsk, which is a place of considerable traffic and the capital of the extensive province of Yakutsk, in North-eastern Siberia. So long ago as 1735 and subsequent years, Russian vessels explored the lower course of that great river to the Arctic Ocean, and the neighbouring seacoasts, not encountering any formidable natural obstacles. An account of the history of these and other Siberian explorations will be found in Professor Nordenskiold's book, "The Voyage of the Vega," which we lately reviewed. The Vega, of the Swedish Arctic Expedition, was off the mouths of the Lena, on her voyage eastward to Behring Strait, in August, 1878, and there she parted company with her consort, the smaller vessel named the Lena. This steam-boat, commanded by Captain Johannessen, then entered the river Lena, at the eastern or Bykov mouth, in Borskaia Bay, and passed up the river to Yakutsk, in about three weeks, reaching that town on Sept. 21. The first inhabited place, or station, on the Lena river, is called Tas Ary, and the next, 150 versts higher up, is a village named Bulun, on the border of the "tundra" or vast desolate plain stretching away to the north-west. A few Russian officials, with a priest, reside at Bulun; but most of the inhabitants are Yakuts, of the same Tartar tribe as the pastoral race dwelling in the adjacent country. The Lena, before it reaches the open sea, branches out into seven different channels, all more or less navigable, called Anatartisch, Bjelkoj, Tumat, Kychistasch, Trofimov, Kischlach, and Bykov; and all these, with the stations named in the recent despatches relating to the crew of the *Jeannette*, such places as Saskaarut, Bulunkan or Bulungan, in the interior, Sagastyr and Barkin, on the north-eastern shore of the Delta, will be found in the Map annexed to Professor Nordenskiold's lately-published narrative. Cape Borskaia, or Borchaja, is three or four degrees eastward of the most easterly outlet of the Delta, on the opposite shore of Borskaia Bay, and near the mouth of the Yana, where there are important Russian trading and mining settlements. It is evident that there can be no difficulty in getting access to the place where Lieutenant De Long and the rest of the crew of the *Jeannette* have been cast ashore, and bringing to them such relief as they need.

The proprietor of the *New York Herald*, Mr. J. Gordon Bennett, having commissioned Mr. Jackson, a special correspondent of that journal, to travel overland from Russia with the relief supplies for these distressed explorers, a special Artist of the *Illustrated London News*, Mr. A. Larsen, of Copenhagen, was at once engaged to accompany Mr. Jackson upon this distant errand. He is a Danish artist, who has travelled much in Siberia; and we are in possession of Sketches that he brought home from his former journeys in that region, which will be, from time to time, presented to our readers. Mr. Jackson and Mr. Larsen started from St. Petersburg on the 19th ult., travelling by Moscow to Samara, on the Volga, and thence to Orenburg, on the Ural, which they reached on the Sunday night, the 22nd ult. They had the railway as far as Orenburg, which is a town of 6500 inhabitants, on the verge of the Kirghis Steppe, and on the boundary line between Europe and Asia. The Governor of Orenburg, having received a communication from General Anutchin, Governor-General of East Siberia, relating to the expected journey of the *Jeannette* Relief party, received Mr. Jackson and Mr. Larsen with many polite attentions, and gave them all the assistance in his power. He furnished them with an escort, on the 26th, when they departed from Orenburg, as shown in our Artist's Sketch, to Fort Orsk, on the Siberian frontier; their conveyance being the covered sledge, with post-horses, used in winter all through Siberia. The journey before them is one of three or four thousand miles; the chief towns on their route would probably be those of Omsk, on the river Irtish above Tobolsk, then Tomsk, on a tributary of the Obi, Krasnoiarsk, on the Yenisei, or perhaps Yeniseisk, and so on to the Lena, at Yakutsk. We shall, upon receiving further Sketches from our Special Artist, not delay to publish them in an early Number of this Journal.

THE CHINESE STEAMER MEE-FOO.

These are days of rapid development, so that events which a few years ago would have attracted great attention and curiosity now excite but little notice. Among such events may be esteemed the arrival in the Thanes of the Chinese owned steamer *Mee-Foo*, Captain R. Petersen, bringing a cargo of tea, and, as passengers, the native representatives of an Association of Chinese merchants, called *Shaou Shing*, to establish an agency in this country. The steamer was originally the iron barque *Bencutha*, built in the Clyde by Messrs. W. Hamilton and Co., in 1876, which in 1879 was wrecked on the Shantung promontory: she was got off and towed into Shanghai, where, in the Tung-ka-doo Docks, she was cut through amidships and fitted up as a screw steamer, 57 ft. being added to her length. Her dimensions are now, length over all, 295 ft.; beam, 33 ft.; total depth, 26 ft. 3 inches. Her tonnage is 1284 net, and 1745 gross; her engines are of 150-horse power nominal. The work of converting her into a steamer having been successfully accomplished, she was bought by her present Chinese owners, Chiu Sheong Kok, who have named her *Mee-Foo*, signifying "Wealth and Beauty." After making some coasting voyages, and two trips to San Francisco, she was dispatched to London, and is the first steamer flying the Chinese flag which has discharged a cargo in this country. The *Mee-Foo* is shown in our Illustration, which is from a photograph taken at Hong-Kong. The managers of *Shaou Shing* and their friends went on board the departing steamer to bid farewell to the passengers, now every day to be seen in our metropolis: "The *Mee-Foo* sailed on her return voyage to China on the 19th ult., taking a miscellaneous cargo. In commemoration of his having commanded the first Chinese owned steamer trading with this country, the London consignees of the *Mee-Foo* presented Captain Petersen with a silver tea-service.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

The Austrian Government has much trouble and anxiety just now, in contending with the Slav insurrection of Crivoscie, Herzegovina, and part of Bosnia, the provinces annexed or occupied by this Government in 1878. According to Mr. Arthur Evans, an English political correspondent who has sojourned in those countries during several years past, their present revolt is not caused by foreign intrigues, but is "the result of Austrian maladministration—of the failure to regulate the agrarian relations; of bureaucratic and military arrogance; of the cruel exactions of the Imperial tax-gatherers; and, above all, of the systematic attempt to denationalise a people intensely attached to its national language and traditions."

It seems to have been the recent attempt to enforce the military conscription in the district of Crivoscie that was the immediate occasion of this outbreak; but the feeling of Slav nationality, which extends to the neighbouring people of Servia and Montenegro, and which is fomented by Russian propagandist associations, was probably excited to bring on a conflict against the Austrian dominion. Crivoscie, the headquarters of the insurrection, is a small community of six hundred inhabitants, situated in the midst of a range of craggy mountains, the highest of which attains 5600 feet above the level of the sea. Risno, at the entrance to the disaffected district, is about ten miles from Cattaro. Troops advancing thence towards Crivoscie will be obliged to take the road, if such it may be called, leading over mountain heights and through deep ravines to a small place called Upper Ledenice, where, during the Dalmatian campaign of 1869, an attempt was made to construct a fort. The worst part lies between Upper Ledenice and the village of Durzno, located in an all but inaccessible valley, at the opposite end of which is a steep rugged path ascending to Crivoscie. There are narrow passes at different points of the road; and it is peculiarly well adapted for guerilla warfare. It is, no doubt, the problem of moving a large body of troops through such a difficult country, and the impossibility of using artillery, that has hitherto made the Austrian authorities delay to crush their enemies, by whatever name they may be called in official accounts—rebels, insurgents, or brigands. The local officials are not aware of their number. All that is known on the subject is that the population of the Dalmatian highlands and the southern districts of the Herzegovina have risen in arms, and that the troops quartered in that part of the country require reinforcements before decisive operations can be undertaken.

The authorities in Herzegovina are organizing native volunteer corps, and those of Kasno, Popvo, and Ljubavsk are said to have received arms from Netkovich. The Crivoscie people are trying to gain over to their cause the portion of the Bocche lying above Cattaro, but hitherto the party of peace and order have kept the upper hand. It is added that General Jovanovics, the Austrian military governor, on his way from Ragusa to Mostar, has been exceedingly well received by the people. The inhabitants of many of the villages on the way formally denied having any connection with the insurrection. This sounds probable enough, as in that part there are many Catholics who, even under the Turks, took little part in the insurrection either in Bosnia or in Herzegovina, and who may now be supposed to be even less disposed to rise against a Catholic Power.

In Bosnia, the military commander of Serajevo reports that Major-General Obadics made several offensive movements against the insurgents on the 5th inst. The troops started from Sasjeno on the one and Karaula Humic on the other side. The insurgents avoided both columns. In the afternoon, at Sasjeno, the left flank had some firing with the insurgents, in which three soldiers were wounded. As both the places named are on the left bank of the Drina, it would seem that the insurgents have abandoned their attempts to cross to the right bank of the river and hover about the positions held by the troops. They are now more to the south, and close to the Montenegrin frontier.

One of our Special Artists, who has gone through the experiences of former campaigns in Bosnia and Herzegovina, furnishes the Illustrations presented this week. They include views of the serpentine or winding road, constructed by Austrian pioneers for the military service, over the Romanja Planina, an elevated plateau, connected with that of the Karst, 6000 ft. above the Adriatic sea level. This high ground, at its northwest end joins the mountain range separating the valleys of the Bosna, the Drina, and the Save rivers, from each other, and forming the natural division of the entire region. The romantic but perilous defile of Mokro is shown in one of our Artist's Sketches. Others represent the rude wagon of the Bosnian Mohammedan farmer, with its clumsy wooden wheels, drawn by small bullocks or rather calves, serving for the carriage of fuel, or any rustic merchandise; the pack-horse, which is the only possible conveyance over the wretched paths and steep passes in the mountainous parts of that country; and a deserted house, formerly the dwelling of a Mussulman family, in one of the Bosnian villages. In such a habitation, the ground-floor apartments are usually occupied by servants; a flight of stairs leads up to the first floor, where the family live, the apartments of the ladies being strictly separate from those of the gentlemen. There is little furniture; but the divan, covered with carpets, which runs all round the walls of the principal room, is used by the men for sleeping at night, as well as for sitting and conversing by day.

Mr. Walter Clifford, assisted by Madame Alice Barth, Mdlle. Giulietta Arditi, Mr. Faulkner Leigh, Mr. Romaine-Walker, and Mr. Henry Parker, gave a charming selection of vocal and instrumental music, with recitations, to the inmates of Brompton Hospital last week.

Sir Charles Mordaunt has remitted 10 per cent to his Somersetshire tenants for the seventh half-year in succession. The Earl of Kinnoull has intimated to his tenants that he will allow them a reduction of 5 per cent on their rents for the last year and the next two years.

Sir Moses Montefiore has written a letter to the Lord Mayor, inclosing a cheque of £500 on behalf of the funds for the erection of a new building for the City of London College, and expressing heartfelt thanks for the service his Lordship rendered to the cause of the Jews in Russia by presiding at the meeting held at the Mansion House.

Lord Carnarvon has accepted the presidency of the Board of Governors of the Newbury Grammar School, under the new scheme which has been prepared by the Charity Commissioners. New school buildings of much larger dimensions than those which exist are to be erected on a healthy site on the outskirts of the town.

Vice-Chancellor Sir James Bacon attained his eighty-fourth year last Saturday. He is the oldest Judge on the English Bench. The learned Judge, who was appointed a Vice-Chancellor in June, 1870, also holds the office of Chief Judge in Bankruptcy, to which place he was appointed on the Bankruptcy Act of 1869 coming into operation.

PLAYHOUSES.

There have been grand pantomimic doings this week at "the houses twain of Covent Garden and of Drury Lane." The muse of Horace and James Smith, in the "Rejected Addresses" having given priority (probably for the sake of a rhyme) to the first-named house and the Poet being King, I will take the splendid theatre in Bow-street first; although, as most people know, the first Drury Lane Theatre was opened under Killigrew's patent in the year of grace 1662; whereas Rich did not transfer his Lincoln's-inn-fields company to the theatre built for him in Covent-garden until 1732. At the "Garden," then, the grand Christmas Pantomime of "Little Bo-Peep," having run its appointed and splendid course and won golden opinions from all sorts of people—especially the little people—assumed, just as the curtain was about to drop on its glories, the character of a Phoenix, and blazed forth again with renewed lustre. To speak more prosaically, the "run" of "Little Bo-Peep" was prolonged for an additional week beyond the time originally contemplated for its duration. Its renewal of life was short but merry. The "topical" allusions in the diverting School Board examination scene were largely and cleverly developed; and a still more interesting attraction has been the "Aesthetic Quadrille," danced by the wonderful Girards, and Mdlles. Alice Holt, Emily Allcroft, Rosa, and Laurie. The dresses worn by these choreographic "Aesthetes" were, of course, "utterly too too," and the "Aesthetic Quadrille" was a brilliant success; but, at the same time, I am puzzled to determine where the original models are to be found whence the "aesthetes" whom we see on the stage are copied. There are a good many young ladies who, being so fortunate as to be endowed with the Praerafaellite tawny hair and the Praerafaellite maxillaries, "make up" after Miss Ellen Terry; and there are a good many gentlemen who wear velvet coats, knickerbockers, and coloured hose when they play lawn-tennis or go bicycling; but did you ever see any persons dressed like Buthorne in society? I never did. Even that good-natured eccentric Mr. Oscar Wilde did not venture to wear knee-breeches in public until he crossed the Atlantic; and to all appearance American audiences no more approved of his knee-breeches than Mr. Oscar Wilde himself did of the Atlantic Ocean.

At Drury Lane that "manager of much resource" Mr. Augustus Harris, has triumphantly demonstrated that it is not always nor necessarily a work of surplausage to paint the lily and gild refined gold. "Robinson Crusoe" as it was first produced on "Boxing Night" was the handsomest pantomime that had been witnessed for many years. Mr. Augustus Harris determined to make his pantomime, in the eighth week of its age, still handsomer; and crowded audiences attest, every night—to say nothing of the morning performances—their delighted appreciation of the Harrisian Supplement or Augustan Augmentation to "Robinson Crusoe." The new and gorgeous addition consists in a very dazzling and tasteful pageant which succeeds the Procession of the Guilds through Old London, in the scene where the returned and rejoicing Crusoe is presented with the freedom of the City. The spectators are now favoured with the glittering spectacle of a train of beauteous damsels and scarlet-clad trumpeters, playing on rebees, hautboys, shawms, and all manner of psaltery, following whom is a bevy of gorgeously arrayed knights, ladies, pages, and pursuivants. A raised dais has been erected at the back of the stage to allow these gorgeous masques more elbow-room. Then a kind of International *Entente Cordiale* is symbolised by performers personating John Bull and a typical Yankee, bearing respectively the American ensign and the "meteor flag" of England, and joining hands in affectionate salutation to the strains of a chorus with the agreeable burden of "The Star-Spangled Banner and the Dear Old Union Jack." "Robinson Crusoe" has been further renovated by new dresses made in Paris and London, new decorative effects, new jokes and "fumfumments," and new music. But for the many other novelties which Mr. Augustus Harris has in store for the delectation of the patrons of Old Drury, the pantomime of "Robinson Crusoe" might be backed (in degree) to run to the Greek Kalends.

I went on Monday night to the Gaiety—one must be particular nowadays in specifying the time at which theatrical performances take place—to see how Mr. Robert Reece's three-act burlesque-drama of "Aladdin" was getting on; and it was gratifying to find that the young gentleman (he has only been dramatised about five hundred times within the last one hundred years or so) was getting on even better than could be expected in the second week of February. That is to say, the house was filled by an audience both fashionable and popular; and it was equally pleasant and edifying to observe that Immaculate Respectability in the dress circle, the Upper Ten in the private boxes, the small *bourgeoisie* in the pit, and the Gilded Youth in the stalls, all seemed equally delighted with the remarkable performance on the stage. The evening passed in a continuous *tintamarre* of laughter and applause, which must be so highly satisfactory to all persons concerned, including the esteemed Mr. John Hollingshead, the magician of the not only Wonderful, but "Sacred" lamp of Burlesque. The charm of "Aladdin" is its admirably artistic arrangement and distribution. As every well-ordained picture should have, it possesses a foreground, a background, and a middle distance. The foreground is inimitably filled by a choice quintet of artistes, comprising Mr. Edward Terry, Mr. E. W. Royce, Miss Kate Vaughan, Miss Connie Gilchrist, and Miss Nellie Farren. The middle distance is occupied by elegant scenery, handsome decorations, and a sparkling ballet. The background is unobtrusively but efficiently filled by Mr. Robert Reece's own burlesque drama. The great merit of "Aladdin" is that any wearisome suggestion of the Arabian Nights' Entertainments is not at any time forced on your attention. Who cares to be bored with the Arabian Nights? Certainly not the gilded youth of the period; and it is for this reason, I should say, that Mr. John Hollingshead dresses his pretty *ballerine*, not as the ladies in brocaded caftans and baggy trousers, and with "golden lily" feet, are dressed at Pekin or Canton, but as the young ladies who attitudinise and piroquette in the "Petit Faust" and the "Black Crook," "Girofle and Girofle," and "Geneviève de Brabant" are attired. It is possible on the stage to be too realistic. That was shown by the enthusiastic amateur who, when he played Othello, blacked himself all over. That is shown in the splendid revival of the "School for Scandal" at the Vaudeville, in which an excess of sombre furniture, as it might have been had the scenic artist and the property man had a little more scope and verge. Mr. John Hollingshead is too experienced and too discreet a manager to fall into such an error as this. The damsels of the Flower Land are not accustomed to exhibit their apparatus of locomotion; but a Gaiety audience demand, as the gentleman in Mr. Dickens's novel did, "plenty of Leg;" so Mr. Hollingshead arranges his *corps de ballet* in the graceful and piquant costumes of mediæval pages and Watteau shepherdesses. Mr. Robert Reece ably seconds the action of his astute *impresario* by giving to his drama not an Oriental but a metropolitan colour, by

capturing the passing folly as it flies, by crystallising the slang catchwords of the day, and by teaching the young idea how to shoot, in the direction of the light, the brisk, the breezy, and the "Zoedonish." This is the true art of Burlesque. This is the true "Segreto per esser felice." Young Maffio Orsini was, after a fashion, a genuine burlesque dramatist. Hear him merrily singing—

Non curiamo l'incerto domani
Se quest' oggi c' è dato a goder.

What a pity that so short a time after the *brindisi* had gone round that terrible *Donna Lucrezia* with the Seven Monks and the Seven Coffins should have appeared on the scene!

Able seconded by Mr. T. Squire and Mr. J. J. Dallas (excruciatingly funny as Aladdin's mother), and with Miss Phyllis Broughton looking charming as the Prince of Pekin, and Miss Agnes Hewett presenting a most radiant aspect as the Captain of the Guard, Mr. Robert Reece's burlesque-drama must convince the most sceptical critic that, if Rosher-ville Gardens be the place whereat to spend a Happy Day, in the Gaiety Theatre, under the management of Mr. John Hollingshead and the dispensation of burlesque is pre-eminently the place where you may spend a Happy Night. Personally, I could go to see Aladdin over and over again—were it only for ten minutes—to hear Miss Nellie Farren (who looks enchanting as Aladdin) sing that most moving song in the Cave of the Lamp scene. What the song is about I could not well make out, and it does not much matter; but in melody, gesture, humour, and pathos, Miss Farren was simply perfect, and richly deserved her repeated encores. A wonderful little woman.

G. A. S.

THE COVENT-GARDEN PANTOMIME.

ANOTHER TREAT TO POOR SCHOOL-CHILDREN.

Gaily brightened by a "quite too-too consummately utter" aesthetic quadrille—really an inimitably droll and mirth-moving dance, which might add zest to many a Fancy-Dress Ball during the season—the Covent Garden pantomime, "Little Bo-Peep," has been performed with extra vivacity during the present (the concluding) week. This new and exceedingly popular feature of a charming pantomime excited the ringing laughter of the three thousand poor school-children who were gratuitously entertained at a special matinée last Tuesday. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had graciously signified that the Princess and himself would have been happy, had their engagements permitted, to attend the first of these juvenile matinées given by the proprietors of this Journal on Jan. 12. Fortunately, their Royal Highnesses could be present on Tuesday; and with the Prince and Princess, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, came the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and family. Bouquets were presented to the Royal party by Master Ingram and two of the children of the Foundling Hospital. The three thousand little ones were not only entertained by "Little Bo-Peep," but were also regaled with cake, oranges, bon-bons, and given a threepenny bit each, thanks to the generous response made to the Rev. Edward Ker Gray's appeal in the *Standard* and the *Daily News*. A list of the subscriptions received by the reverend gentleman is given in the advertising columns of our present Number.

The Aesthetic Quadrille (to be performed for the last time to-night) has been enthusiastically encored and redemand. It richly merits the applause. It is the most humorous of skits against the modern school of aesthetes ridiculed in "The Colonel" and "Patience." The fantastic dresses, designed by M. Pilotell, the exaggerated "aesthetic properties" supplied by Messrs. Liberty and Co., of Regent-street, and the grotesque effect of the whole dance may be pronounced unique. When, to the tune of the aesthetic music of Mr. Crowe's band, the elastic-limbed Girard Family, that accomplished danseuse, Mdlle. Rosa, and her skilful companions, Mdlles. Alice Holt, Laurie, and Emily Allcroft, limply go through the languid opening figures of the Aesthetic Quadrille, the house at once recognises the meaning of the quaint burlesque; and laughter is loud and long when, to quicker music, the fun of the dance becomes fast and furious. The Aesthetic Quadrille is a decided "hit," and adds another laurel to the brow of M. D'Épinne, the ballet-master.

MUSIC.

THE CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.

"Tannhäuser" was produced at Her Majesty's Theatre, in an English version, on Tuesday evening. This is the fourth of Wagner's operas that have been brought out by Mr. Rosa, adapted to our language; "The Flying Dutchman," "Rienzi," and "Lohengrin" being the others. It was the first hearing of an English adaptation of the opera, and the occasion offers another instance of Mr. Rosa's artistic enterprise. The cast was generally a very efficient one, specialties having been the excellent performances of Madame Valleria and Herr Schott, respectively, as Elisabeth and Tannhäuser. Among the principal effects of the evening were the delivery by the former of Elisabeth's share in the duet with Tannhäuser in the second act, her expression of consternation at the knight's frenzied rhapsody in the tournament of song, her intercession for his pardon, her appealing prayer, and the final expression of agony and despair. In vocal and dramatic refinement it was a performance of exceptional merit. Herr Schott's resonant voice told well in the more declamatory passages of Tannhäuser's music, especially in the audacious outburst in praise of Venus in the contest of singers; in the knight's farewell to Elisabeth, and his despairing narration to Wolfram after his return from the pilgrimage to Rome. The music of the last-named character was effectively sung by Mr. Ludwig, who was particularly successful in his solos in the scene of the tournament of song and the delivery of the romance, "Like death's dark shadow" (the address to the evening star). The little, but important, music assigned to Venus was brightly rendered by Miss G. Burns; and the solo of the shepherd boy was exceedingly well given by Miss Irene Adams. Mr. H. Pope was an impressive Landgrave; and other characters were efficiently filled by Mr. B. Davies (Walther), Mr. H. D'Egville (Biterolf), Mr. D. Thomas (Heinrich), and Mr. Leahy (Reinmar).

The English text has been skilfully adapted by Mr. J. P. Jackson, by whom the translations of Wagner's other operas were specially made for Mr. Rosa's performances.

The scenery (by Signor Magnani, of Parma) is extremely beautiful, and the costumes and stage appointments are splendid. An orchestra of first-rate quality rendered the instrumental details with admirable effect, particularly the fine overture and the equally fine music preceding the tournament of song; and the chorus-singing was far superior to what is frequently heard on our opera stage. Mr. Rundegger conducted with special ability.

The principals were several times recalled; Mr. Rosa and Mr. Rundegger were called on at the close of the performance; and the reception of the opera throughout was such as to promise a continued success that is justly due. "Tannhäuser" was announced for repetition yesterday (Friday) evening.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The seventieth season of this society opened well on Thursday week, when the concluding portion of the programme was devoted to a performance of Beethoven's ninth symphony, the colossal work that forms the climax to the series of his productions of that class, and that still remains the grandest example of symphonic art, admirable alike for its elevation of style and amplitude of development; and special in its structure, as including (in its final portion) a vocal setting of Schiller's "Ode to Joy." Great interest always attaches to its performance by the Philharmonic Society, it having been composed (in 1823) for this institution, and first performed in England at one of the concerts of the season of 1825. Its rendering last week was generally excellent, particularly so in the orchestral portions. The newly-formed choir associated with the society sang the choral music well, considering its extreme difficulties; and the vocal solos were very efficiently rendered by Misses Marriott and Orridge, Mr. F. Boyle, and Mr. F. B. Foote.

The orchestral performances of the overtures to "Der Freischütz" and "Die Meistersinger" proved—as in the case of the choral symphony—the good results of the rule, established last year, of having at least two rehearsals for every concert. In the first part of the programme, Molique's violin concerto in A minor was very finely played by Mr. Carrodus, one of the best pupils of the composer; Liszt's "Chorus of Reapers" (from his "Prometheus" music) was well sung by the Philharmonic Choir, and Sir Sterndale Bennett's quartet, "God is a spirit" (from "The Woman of Samaria"), was rendered by the solo vocalists already named. Mr. W. G. Cusins was cordially greeted on his appearance as conductor, which office he has worthily held since 1867.

STRAND THEATRE.

"Le Jour et la Nuit," Lecocq's latest, and one of his best, productions, has been brought out here, in an English version, by Mr. Farnie, entitled "Manola." In the original libretto (by MM. Vanloo and Letterrier) a Portuguese Baron is expecting the arrival of his fourth bride (a widow), when he is called to a frontier war between his own country and Spain. Meanwhile, Manola, a young creole girl, has arrived at the Castle, of which the Intendant, or steward, Miguel, is her lover. She is seeking refuge from the pursuit of the roné Prince Calabazas; to save her from whom Miguel introduces her as the intended of the Baron, who arrives and is charmed by the attractions of Manola. The real intended now appears, and, in order to smooth matters, consents to pass for the attendant of Manola; the one being the bride of the Baron, apparently, by day, the other, in reality, by night; hence the French title of the piece, which in its original shape includes pungent points that are more appropriate on Parisian ground than here. A series of mystifications ensues, and all is set right at last. Mr. Farnie has judiciously modified the text, and rendered it fit for a London audience.

The music is, in some instances, an advance on M. Lecocq's previous productions, and is, generally, full of spirit and impulse. Among many effective pieces may be specified the couplets, "Had I only known," for Manola; her "Snake-song" and "Berceuse," the duets for Manola and Miguel (especially "Let us die"); the "Castagnette" (bolero), for solo and chorus; and the concerted music of the second finale. An effective drinking-song, for Miguel (and chorus), "Shall we one glass," is an interpolated piece by M. De Wenzel.

Miss Leo and Miss Verona were, respectively, efficient representatives of Manola and Beatrix; as were M. Desmonts of Miguel, Mr. W. J. Hill of Prince Calabazas, Mr. Ashley of Dona Braseiro, and Mr. Stepan of Stefano; the small parts of Tessa and Sanchita having been well filled by Misses M. Branscombe and V. Carew. The piece is well put on the stage, and is likely to have a successful run.

The second of Mr. E. H. Thorne's evening concerts at the Royal Academy of Music took place on Monday evening with a programme of sterling interest, including his own clever piano-forte performances.

The third of Mr. Sims Reeves's concerts of "Operatic, National, and Miscellaneous Music," at St. James's Hall, took place on Tuesday evening, when the eminent tenor sang the scena and aria, "Fra poco," in a selection from "Lucia di Lammermoor"; the song, "The grasping, rasping Norman race" (from "Robin Hood"), and Hutton's song, "Good-bye, sweetheart." Madame Marie Roze, Misses S. Jones and C. Elliott, Messrs. W. Shakspeare, F. B. Foote, and H. Pyatt, contributed to the vocal programme; Signor Patti played a violoncello solo, and the "Anemoic Union" gave some skilful performances. The fourth concert takes place next Tuesday evening.

Another of the excellent London Ballad Concerts was given at St. James's Hall on Wednesday with the customary success. On Ash-Wednesday (next week) a sacred concert will be given at the same place by the same body of artistes.

Of the concert of the Bach choir, on Thursday evening, we must speak next week; as also of the resumption of the Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon concerts this week.

The concert given on Thursday week at the Victoria Coffee Hall (one of a series under the direction of Mr. Clement Hoey) was rendered special by the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Teck. A programme of popular interest was effectively rendered by Mesdames Liebhart and A. Paget, Misses Hardy (amateur), F. Hipwell, and H. Beebe, Mr. C. Abercrombie, Mr. H. Bailey, Mr. H. Thorndike, and Mr. E. Roberts. Mr. Buziau (violin), Mdlle. Buziau, and Miss Waud (pianists), and the Royal Artillery band contributed instrumental performances. This week's concert included a Mozart programme, contributed to by students of the Royal Academy of Music.

The first of a series of matinées was given on Wednesday, in the arena of the Royal Albert Hall, by the students of the National Training School for Music.

The Henley Royal Regatta is fixed for Thursday and Friday, July 6 and 7.

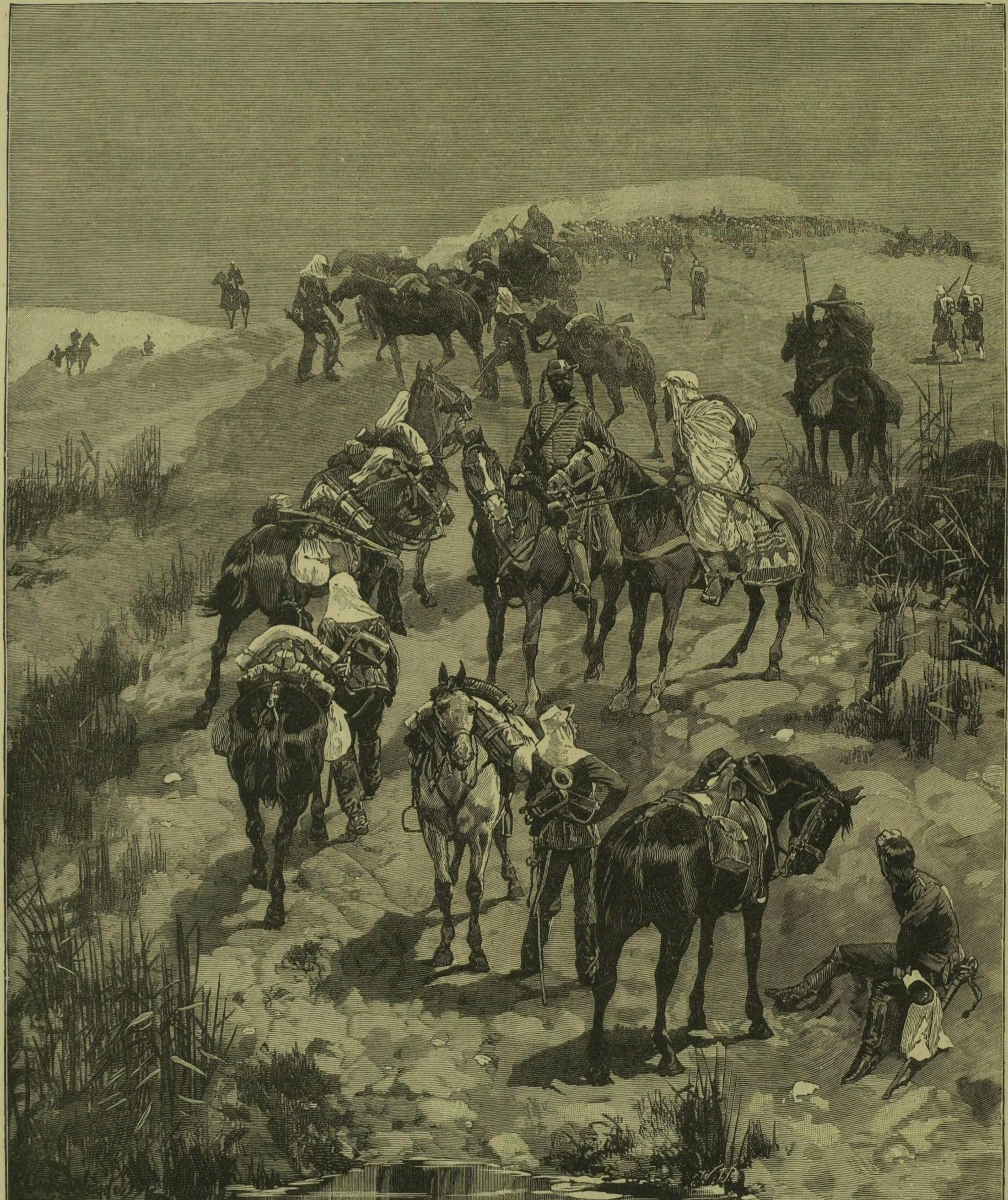
The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland held his second Levée for the season at Dublin Castle on Tuesday.

At the annual general meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society, held on Tuesday, an encouraging report was presented.

The consecration ceremony of the Greek church at Bayswater, of which we gave an illustration last week, was performed by the Archbishop of Corfu.

The National Rifle Association of the United States has accepted the English challenge to a match at Wimbledon this year, on condition that a team of English Volunteers is sent for a return-match at Creedmoor next year.

The progress of Canada formed the subject of a paper read before the members of the Colonial Institute on Tuesday night; the lecturer and most of the speakers in the debate bearing testimony to the encouraging signs of increased prosperity throughout the Dominion.



THE WAR IN TUNIS: A FRENCH COLUMN ON THE MARCH.

THE FRENCH ARMY IN TUNIS.

Our illustration of the march of a detachment of French troops, across the wild and rugged country in the southern part of the Regency of Tunis, shows that their recent North African warfare is something like the campaigns of the British Army in South Africa, during the Kaffir and Zulu wars. The Arab tribes in the remoter districts are by no means yet subdued, but the whole of the Mediterranean shore, with the Gulf of Tunis and adjacent coasts, is completely in possession of the French.

The city of Tunis, where the Bey is still permitted to enjoy a nominal reign, has a population of 100,000 souls, which may be roughly divided into 50,000 Arabs, 30,000 Jews, and 20,000 Christians. The Arabs occupy the upper portion of the town, the Jews a wholly distinct quarter below the Moorish city, and the Europeans the plain between the hill and the lake. Under the régime of M. Roustan, a French colony bids fair to fill up the entire space between the Bab-el-Bhar and the "little

sea" with a miniature Algiers. Tunis has already its Boulevard de la Marine, its French Residency, with a guard of French soldiers, and its French cafés of all kinds and sorts; while the Société Marseillaise, the Grand Hotel, and the Crédit Lyonnais seem to compete for supremacy in the splendour of their respective establishments. The most interesting building in Tunis is the Dar-el-Bey, or City Palace. It occupies one side of the square facing the citadel, which received the name of Souk-el-Islam three years ago. The Dar-el-Bey contains a few rooms which were occupied by Caroline of Brunswick, who happened to be visiting Tunis when Lord Exmouth threatened to bombard Goletta a few days after his attack on Algiers. Many old Tunisians still speak of the splendid reception which the then Bey of Tunis offered to the English Princess. In the Dar-el-Bey Muhamed Essadek received the Grand Cross of the Bath at the hands of Admiral Yelverton, and there he has successively welcomed three of our own Royal Princes within the last quarter of a century. All this is over now. The

bitterest pang the Bey has suffered since he became a French vassal last May was occasioned him when M. Roustan demanded the surrender of the Dar-el-Bey, as a residence for General Lambert and a site for the new Tunisian Bureaux Arabes. The old man wept, and pleaded in vain his religious obligation to pass there the twenty-seventh day of each Ramadan fast. Of course he yielded at last, but he refused to be comforted; even when the Resident cynically remarked that the French would take good care of him at Tunis, and consider him their guest during the next Ramadan.

The recent additions to the Inner Temple Library, consisting of a new wing of two large rooms and a lecture hall for the use of the students, having been completed, the library was reopened last Saturday morning. The treasurer, Mr. Maule, Q.C., in order to celebrate the opening of the new wing, invited the Benchers and a select party of friends to luncheon with him.



BURMESE BALLET GIRLS AS THEY PERFORMED BEFORE THE VICEROY OF INDIA AT RANGOON.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Feb. 14.

The weather here continues to be extraordinarily mild, and the whole city seems gay and happy. If the trees were not black and naked one might think that spring had really come. On Sunday there was a brilliant attendance at the Auteuil race-meeting, and the *retour des courses*, that scene so characteristic of Parisian life, took place in a blaze of golden sunlight. The Champs Elysées were black with equipages and pedestrians, and in the course of the afternoon some two hundred thousand Parisians took a "constitutional" between the Place de la Concorde and the Arc de Triomphe. The garden of the Tuilleries was a curious and interesting sight. Along the wall under the southern terrace the mammas and papas sat sunning themselves like lizards, *lizardant*, as the boys say in the south; beside them the buxom nurses from Burgundy or Picardy, with their long streamers of broad blue or rose ribbon, lavished maternal care on the babies, and, amidst the flocks of children and the block of toy carts and carriages, the soldiers, the legendary *fantassins* and *pompiers*, threaded their way and cast longing glances at the opulent charms of the *Nounous*. Guignol and the Marionette theatre counted their audiences by the hundred; half a dozen football-matches were going on calmly, in the French style, in the open spaces, and the whole garden re-echoed with the sharp taps of a ball-game that is now so popular here and in which a tambourine is used instead of a bat. That day the Parisians indulged in a veritable debauch of sunlight and air; it was a typical Parisian Sunday worthy to figure in a modern "Tableau de Paris."

By a strange coincidence, on this very Sunday Mlle. Héloïse Mercier, the eldest and surviving daughter of Louis Sébastien Mercier, the author of the famous "Tableau de Paris," died in Paris, at the advanced age of ninety.

For the moment, politics do not occupy a large place in the public attention. The deputies meet three or four times a week, but they do not appear to do much except write letters and newspaper articles, and even verses. M. Clovis Hugues, the Radical deputy for Marseilles—bagasse!—writes a chronicle of the week in verse, and Rochefort's journal, *L'Intransigeant*, publishes it, and makes "a feature" of it. M. Clovis Hugues is truly a type. Dining at Victor Hugo's the other day, Clovis remarked: "Well, maître, you have a poet at your table to-day." Victor Hugo acquiesced, and added gently that there were two poets at table. Shortly afterwards the irrepressible Clovis summed up some general observations by saying: "After all, the nineteenth century will have had two poets." "Oh! leave me the nineteenth century, and I will leave you the twentieth," replied Victor Hugo.

And M. Gambetta? The ex-Premier, it appears, has had an audience of the King of Italy. Furthermore, he has advised his friends to support the Freycinet Cabinet, as far as possible; and he has evidently abandoned the dissolutionist campaign which, for that matter, he had hardly begun.

There has been some talk amongst the Radicals about the recent expulsion of a Nihilist emissary, M. Pierre Lavroff. M. Lavroff is a venerable gentleman who has long resided in Paris, where he has lived as a teacher of languages and as a journalist. Recently he announced in *L'Intransigeant* the opening of a subscription in favour of the "Red Cross Society of the Will of the People." The Gambetta Cabinet had already promised to expel M. Lavroff, and M. de Freycinet could not refuse. This measure is the consequence of the arbitrary character of the law of 1849, which makes it almost impossible to resist a request of expulsion coming from a foreign Government. M. de Freycinet intends to have this law modified. M. Lavroff has gone to London.

I spoke last week in this column of a book of M. Paul Alexis on Emile Zola, which may be handed down to posterity as a proof of the place that can be conquered with a certain vigour of temperament, imperturbable *aplomb*, ignorance of all delicacy and respect, and the art of grouping around one willing creatures who do not ask anything better than to be heralds of charlatanism and beaters of the big drum of *récit*. Alphonse Daudet is an artist, and not for a moment to be placed on the same level as Zola. Still it is curious to observe that a day or two after the publication of "Emile Zola, Notes d'un Ami" M. Ernest Daudet—"Dora" of the *Figaro*—published "Mon Frère et Moi," souvenirs of childhood and youth. M. Ernest Daudet tells us much that is interesting about his illustrious brother, and still more about himself. The misfortune is that, just when M. Ernest Daudet arrives at an interesting point, he stops short, and explains that he has not the right to take the bloom off the narrative that Alphonse Daudet himself intends to write, either in his memoirs or in the history of his books! The attempt to anticipate immortality has its disadvantages. Perhaps good taste would have counselled both Alphonse and Ernest Daudet to keep their souvenirs and autobiographies in their desks, at least for a good number of years.

The affairs of the Union Générale are likely to occupy the attention of the official liquidators for many months. MM. Bontoux and Féder are still in prison, and several members of the aristocracy who were mixed up in the Union have been examined by the magistrates. The consequences of the disaster are still being made evident almost daily by failures, suicides, loss of reason, and loss of honour. The excitement, however, is over, and public curiosity is already looking out for a new prey.

To-night, opening of the exhibition of the Aquarellistes Français in the new picture-gallery, Rue de Sèze; Wednesday, first performance of the new ballet, "Namouna," at the Opera; Thursday, first ball of the season at the Elysée; Saturday, masked ball at the Opera; and then . . . Lent, Ash-Wednesday, lectures by the eloquent Dominican Father Montsabré, a strange mixture of fashion and piety—such is the programme of Paris life between this and Easter, when festivities will be resumed and the season prolonged into the spring, according to the English fashion.

As a result of the War-Office inquiry into the administration of the Royal Hibernian Military School at Dublin, the commandant, Colonel L. S. Cotton, has sent in his resignation.

There was an explosion last Saturday evening, at the Coedcae New Steam Coal Pit, situated about three miles beyond Pontypridd, just beyond the opening of the Rhondda Valley. Six lives were lost.

Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized at Billingsgate Market 8 tons 14 cwt. of fish as unfit for human food. This is an unusually small quantity. It included 42 salmon, 282 lobsters, 1 barrel of sprats, 9 bags of periwinkles, 1 basket of shrimps, 7 of skate, and 11 of smelts, 32 boxes of haddock, 2 of hake, 2 of herrings, 87 of plaice, and 13 of whiting, and 26 kits of oysters. With the exception of a hundredweight, which came by water, the whole quantity was delivered by land or rail.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Brooke, John, to be Vicar of St. Katharine's, Northampton.
Cornish, C. E., Vicar of South Petherton, Ilminster; Vicar of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol.
Cross, Arthur B., late English Chaplain at Biarritz, and formerly Rector of Kessingland, Suffolk; Vicar of St. George's, Barrow-in-Furness.
Darbyshire, J., Vicar of St. Paul's, Wolverhampton; Vicar of St. Philip's, Sheffield.
Dunkerley, William, Vicar of Hoar Cross, near Burton-on-Trent; Vicar of St. Thomas's, Toxteth Park, Liverpool.
French, S., late Chaplain to the Bishop of Adelaide; Incumbent of St. Peter's, Glenelg, South Australia.
Holland, F. J., Minister of Quebec Chapel, Marylebone; Canon of Canterbury Cathedral.
Hey, C. E., Precentor of Bristol Cathedral; Vicar of South Petherton, Ilminster, Somerset.
Jones, John Lewis; Rector of Michaelstone-le-pit, Cardiff.
Kruckenburg, F. T., Vicar of Grewelthorpe, Yorkshire.
Leman, W. L., Vicar of Seaforth, Liverpool; Rector of Welton-le-Wold, Lincolnshire.
Ockford, C. F., Curate of St. Paul's, Bedminster, Bristol; Secretary of the Navy Mission Society.
Pryce, John, Rector of Trefdraeth-cum-Llangwyfan; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Bangor.
Shelford, L. E., Vicar of St. Matthew's, Upper Clapton; Honorary Chaplain to the Bishop of Bedford.
Smithwick, R. F., Chaplain to Lord de Tabley; Vicar of Seaforth, Liverpool.
Symonds, A. H., Curate of Lifton; Vicar of Kingsbridge.
Vaughan, J. M., Rector of Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge, Devon; Vicar of Englecombe, Bath.
Webb, Thomas William, Vicar of Hardwick; Prebendary of Nunnington in Hereford Cathedral.
Williams, Augustin, Rector of Icomb and Chaplain to the Stow Union; Rector of Todenham.
Wilson, Percival Ewen, Curate of St. George's, Bloomsbury; Rector of All Saints, Birmingham.
Young, J.; Vicar of Bradshaw, Halifax.—*Guardian*.

The Convocations of Canterbury and York met on Tuesday, and discussed a variety of topics.

The Queen has approved the appointment of the Rev. Dr. J. M. Strachan, M.D., to the Bishopric of Rangoon, vacant by the resignation of the Right Rev. Dr. Titcomb, D.D.

Her Majesty has conferred upon the Rev. F. G. Holland, minister of Quebec Chapel, Marylebone, the canonry at Canterbury vacated by the death of the Rev. W. Stone.

The Bishop of Salisbury has fixed April 19 and 20 for the annual diocesan synod, to take place in the chapter-house of the cathedral. The synod comprises about 400 members, lay and clerical, and resident in Wilts and Dorset.

A service in connection with the Church and State Guild was held on Thursday week at the Church of St. Thomas, Regent-street. The sermon was preached by Dr. Oakley, Dean of Carlisle.

A site has been secured at Bournemouth for a memorial church to the late Rev. A. M. Bennett, first Vicar of St. Peter's, the patronage of which is vested with the governors of Keble College, Oxford. The building fund exceeds £6000.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has requested the attention of the National Society to the opportunity that is afforded by Mr. Mundella's new code for appointing preliminary inspectors in secular knowledge in Church schools.

Princess Christian on Saturday last laid the foundation-stone of a church to replace the parish church of St. James's, Paddington. The new structure, intended to accommodate 1300 persons, and which will cost about £14,000, will be from the designs of the late Mr. Street. Several ladies and children presented to her Royal Highness contributions towards the purchase of an organ, to cost about £1000.

In consequence of the resignation of the Rev. William Stafford Finch, of the vicarage of St. Peter's, De Beauvoir Town, the members of the congregation and his friends have presented him with a testimonial of their esteem and regard for his labours in the parish for the past twenty-six years. The testimonial consists of a handsome illuminated address, a silver inkstand, and a tea-tray. His son, the Rev. Charles J. Finch, succeeds him in the vicarage.

BURMESE BALLET GIRLS.

The festivities with which the Marquis of Ripon, Viceroy of India, was entertained at Rangoon, when his Excellency was there as an honoured guest of the Commissioner of British Burmah, were partly described in our last week's publication. They included the special treat of a grand "Pooay," or native Burmese theatrical exhibition, combining the features of a dramatic, musical, and terpsichorean performance, opera, ballet, and extravaganza, by a select company of amateurs and professionals, who did much credit to their national talent, while giving a lively idea of the peculiarities of national taste. The dancing, however, was carefully regulated with a view to English notions of propriety; and the graceful damsels who appeared on the stage, posturing with measured motions to the music of a powerful orchestra, were daughters of the most respectable Burmese families, altogether different from the common class of hired dancing-girls. They were attired in robes of ample drapery, with elaborate coronets or head-dresses, and with gold chains and other decorations, which did not impede the stately movements—rather of the arms and hands than of the feet, with frequent rising and bowing, alternately, and swaying the head and shoulders to the right or to the left—by which they captivated the eyes of an assembly of spectators. There was nothing violent or unladylike in this performance, the general character of which is shown in our Illustration, from a photograph by Mr. P. Kier, of Rangoon, and which the reader may compare with the figures represented in a page of Illustrations given in our last. The music, indeed, though delightful to a Burmese ear, was not such as we are accustomed to hear in Europe; the clang of cymbals and tom-toms, the drone of long trumpets, and the beating of drums, made a discordant din which could just be endured, but which none of us could have enjoyed.

The Bath and West of England Society's meeting will this year be held at Cardiff, in the Whitsun week. This will be the second time that the society has visited South Wales.

Lord Aberdare presided at the ordinary meeting of the Royal Historical Society on Thursday, when Dr. Zerifi read a paper on "The Iklak by Hamdani" with reference to the ancient Sabeen Empire.

A bust of the late Lord Taunton has been placed in the Taunton Shirehall. His Lordship represented the town in Parliament for twenty-seven years.

The International Exhibition of Appliances for the Prevention of Smoke, at South Kensington, which opened on Nov. 30 last, was closed on Tuesday. The number of visitors was 116,000. There is a deficiency of about £800 in the funds.

By the resignation of Professor Cayley a place in the Council of the Cambridge University Senate has become vacant, and the election took place on Tuesday, and Professor Stuart (Mechanics), of Trinity College, was returned without opposition. Mr. Frederick Watson, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, was chosen for the post of Hulsean Lecturer for the ensuing year.

THE COURT.

By the advice of her Majesty's physicians, Mentone has been selected as the spot where the Queen will sojourn for a few weeks; quiet and change of air being deemed desirable for the continuance of her Majesty's usually good state of health. The journey, as at present arranged, will be taken about March 15, when the Queen and Princess Beatrice will embark from Portsmouth in the Victoria and Albert, which will be convoyed to Cherbourg by the Alberta, the Enchantress, and the Galatea, special trains afterwards conveying the Royal travellers to Mentone. Her Majesty's return will be timed for the marriage of Prince Leopold during April at Windsor. Favourable accounts of the Duchess of Connaught have continued to be received by the Queen since her Royal Highness's removal to Windsor Castle. Her Majesty as usual after the opening of Parliament, gave a dinner to the Lord Chamberlain on his arrival at Osborne to present the Address from the House of Lords in reply to the Speech from the Throne. The Court attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. Canon Prothero. Mrs. Drummond, of Megginch, has been on a visit to the Queen, and Lady Cochrane and the Misses Cochrane, the Rev. Canon Prothero, and Colonel Sir Charles Pearson, governor and commandant of the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley, have dined with her Majesty. The Queen and Princess Beatrice came to town on Thursday, and yesterday the first Drawing-room of the season was held by her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. To-day (Saturday) the Queen and the Princess go to Windsor Castle to see the Duchess of Connaught.

The Queen has signified her intention of creating Lord Carlingford a knight of the Order of St. Patrick, in the room of the late Lord Lurgan.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales since his arrival in town has been busy in furthering science and art, as well as in the amelioration of the multitude, and in charity. Yesterday week the Prince and Princess honoured with their presence the performance of Wagner's "Flying Dutchman," by the Carl Rosa Opera Company, at Her Majesty's Theatre. Last Saturday his Royal Highness attended a meeting of the members of the Standing Committee of the British Museum; and subsequently, accompanied by the Princess and his daughters, he was present at a military assault-at-arms at the Royal Albert Hall in aid of the funds of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows. The same evening he was entertained by the "Savages," his Royal Highness being elected an honorary member. The Irish Ballad Concert, too, at the Royal Victoria Coffee Hall, Waterloo-road, a few evenings since, was distinguished by the presence of the Prince and Princess, who, with the Duke and Duchess of Teck, warmly evinced their appreciation of Mr. Clement Hoey's successful entertainment. Sir Thomas A. Jones, P.R.H.A., has had a sitting from the Prince for his portrait, which is intended for the Freemasons' Hall, Dublin; and his Royal Highness has also sat to Mr. H. Brookes. The home life of the Prince and Princess has been enlivened by an interchange of visits between the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Christian, Princess Louise of Lorne, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck. Their Royal Highnesses have also visited the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Windsor Castle, where they lunched. The Prince and Princess and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were present on Tuesday afternoon at the Covent Garden pantomime of "Little Bo-Peep," a supplementary entertainment to 3000 school-children who were unable, through want of space in the theatre, to partake of the treat given on Jan. 12 by the proprietors of this Journal. The Princess accepted bouquets from the hands of Master Ingram and two of the Foundling Hospital children. Their Royal Highnesses have also been to Her Majesty's and to the Haymarket Theatres. The Prince, desiring to pay a compliment to the dramatic profession, has, so we learn from the *World*, invited a party of the principal gentlemen connected with it to dine with him to-morrow (Sunday) at Marlborough House. Covers will be laid for thirty. A few non-professional guests will be present, including the Prince of Leiningen, Lord Aylesford, Dr. W. H. Russell, and Mr. George Lewis.

His Royal Highness has consented to take the chair at the public meeting to be held in connection with the Great International Fisheries Exhibition, London, 1883, at Willis's Rooms, on the 27th inst.

The Prince will visit Great Yarmouth towards the end of May for the purpose or opening the new municipal buildings.

Sir Edward Malet, the British Consul-General, has announced to the Khedive the approaching visit of Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will open the new Eddystone Lighthouse about the end of March, when her Royal and Imperial Highness will give it its first light.

Princess Louise of Lorne, who had been on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Windsor Castle, returned to town on Monday. Her Royal Highness has become patroness of the Women's Emigration Society.

Prince Leopold will preside at the festival of the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on March 14.

The Empress of Austria has been in the saddle most days during the week, her Majesty having hunted with the South Cheshire, the North Stafford, the North Shropshire, Sir Watkin Wynn's, and the draghounds. Fair sport has been had over the many miles circuit.

LAST NIGHT'S MARRIAGES.

Mr. Louis Ponsonby, only son of the Hon. Gerald and Lady Maria Ponsonby, was married to Miss Leybourne Popham, of Littlecote, on the 9th inst., at St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street.

Mr. Augustus Langham Christie, son of the M.P. for Lewes, married Lady Rosamond Alice Wallop, third daughter of the Earl and Countess of Portsmouth, the same day at Wembworthy parish church, North Devon.

The marriage of Mr. Henry Spedding, of Mirehouse, Cumberland, with Lady Jane Stewart, fourth daughter of the late Earl of Galloway, also took place the same day at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square.

Mr. Frederick Mackarness, son of the Bishop of Oxford, and Miss Amy Chermside, daughter of the Rev. Seymour Chermside, formerly Rector of Wilton, Wilts, were married at St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington, last Saturday, by the Bishop.

The marriage of the Hon. Master of Rollo and Miss Mary Hotham is arranged to take place on March 21; that of the Hon. Arthur Henniker, Coldstream Guards, and the Hon. Florence Milnes, shortly after Easter; and that of the Earl of Winterton and Lady Georgiana Hamilton, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, the middle of next month.

A marriage is arranged between the Hon. Patrick Greville-Nugent, fourth son of Lord Greville of Clonyn; and Ermengarda, only daughter of the late Augustus Ogilvy Esq., of Cove, Dumfriesshire, N.B.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

Words, words, words only have hitherto been the result of the united efforts of both Houses of Parliament. But the House of Lords continues to offer the example of terseness to the loquacious Lower House. Nor have the words dropped by noble Lords been altogether fruitless. In accordance with the general feeling of abhorrence which the intelligence of the Russian persecution of the Jews excited in this country, the Duke of Somerset on the 9th inst. inquired whether the Foreign Secretary had received any official information on the subject. Earl Granville, while explaining that the Government had no right to interfere in the domestic concerns of a Foreign Power, dexterously managed to convey the Government's sense of the barbarous nature of the persecution. The Marquis of Salisbury likewise showed himself in accord with the prevailing sentiment, but reserved his irony for a presumably inadvertent slip of the Foreign Secretary implying that a slight courtesy had been offered to Austria recently. This conversation, brief though it was, can scarcely fail to have a good effect in Russia. While the debate on the Address was still being continued in the other House, their Lordships yesterday week were rewarded for their loyal dispatch by hearing the Earl of Kenmare read her Majesty's gracious message of thanks for their Address. The Earl of Rosebery at the same sitting, readily acquiring the perfunctory, official tone, as Under-Secretary for the Home Department, could offer Lord Stanley of Alderley no hope that the sentences on Messrs. May and Moir for bribery would be reconsidered. On Monday the smouldering opposition of the majority of their Lordships to the Irish Land Act found vent in an eruption, aimed to throw discredit on the Government for having suffered the appointment of Mr. Godley and Mr. Fottrell to subordinate posts on the Land Commission. In vain did Lord Carlingford explain that Mr. Fottrell (whose offence was the circulation of a pamphlet on the land question) and Mr. Godley had sent in their resignations, and that Mr. Fottrell's had been accepted. The dissatisfaction that prevailed gave some indication of what might be expected during Friday's debate. Meantime, such grave questions as the state of Egypt and Tunis have been casually opened by noble Lords—only to be neatly avoided by Earl Granville.

What will be the upshot of the Procedure debate? That is the question which has hung like a cloud over the House of Commons all the time the Hibernian opposition to the Address has dragged its slow length along. Sir Stafford Northcote has directly joined issue with the Government. The Leader of the Opposition (flushed with success over the Ministerial defeat on the Bradlaugh question) elected to deliver battle on the first clause—the Closure clause—and the issue of the great Party Combat may even now be trembling in the balance. Whatever the end may be, it is a pity the Government did not frame this vital clause more clearly.

The most noticeable feature of the week's debate on the Commons' Address was Mr. Gladstone's reference to the Home-Rule Amendment of Mr. J. P. Smyth. That hon. member had moved that words should be added to the Address to the effect that the only efficient remedy for the deplorable condition of affairs in Ireland would be a readjustment of the relations established between England and Ireland by the Act of Union. "Show us a plan by means of which the local affairs of Ireland can be conducted in Ireland without impairing the integrity of the Empire!" That was virtually Mr. Gladstone's answer; and this shadow of a suggestion of the possibility of any kind of feasible Home Rule being even considered roused the wrath of many critics within and without the House. But Mr. Smyth's amendment was negatived by 93 to 37 votes on the 9th. The same evening, Mr. Justin McCarthy introduced his amendment condemnatory of the Coercion Act and actions of the Government, and reaffirming the necessity of establishing a Constitutional Government in Ireland. At wearisome length, Mr. Forster defended his administration; and the only noteworthy speeches during the whole of the four nights of debate were Mr. Plunkett's eloquent attack on the Government, Lord Randolph Churchill's flippant deliverance, Mr. Chamberlain's spirited rejoinder to Mr. Plunkett, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's reply to Lord George Hamilton, and Mr. Sexton's tolling the knell of departing day at Kilmainham on Tuesday. By 98 to 30—a majority of 68—was Mr. McCarthy's amendment defeated. The Address was then (just a week after its introduction) agreed to by a majority of 65—87 against 22 votes. And the House was counted out during the discussion of Sir John Hay's motion with regard to the murder of Captain Brownrigg.

Wednesday did not pass without a miscellaneous criticism of the foreign and home policy of the Government. On the strength of his familiarity with the East, Sir H. Drummond Wolff (the Foreign Secretary in reserve of the Fourth Party?) took advantage of the bringing up of the report to air his glibness on the well-threshed Eastern Question, as did Mr. Ashmead Bartlett; but both were most effectively answered by Sir Charles Dilke. Sir William Harcourt having been drawn into a statement concerning the Water Question in London (the Home Secretary trusted that that matter would be settled by the new Municipal Government for the Metropolis), the House separated with the lively prospect of a stout contest on the new rules of Procedure.

SKETCHES OF LIFE IN RUSSIA.

The picturesquely though rough aspect of several classes of the Russian population, who are but half-European in their attire and outward appearance, is shown in another page of Sketches by the same Artist whose pencil has delineated some former examples. "Coming from Market" is upon a road into the country around St. Petersburg, where the signs of artificial urban elegance and refinement are soon left behind, giving place to rusticity alike in the ill-kept highway and the adjacent fields, and in the rude carts, with single horses in queer clumsy harness, carrying home the peasants with their wives and daughters. They have been making needful purchases in town. The scene might be in Connaught, but for the foreign garb of the driver and the peculiar shape of the four-wheeled vehicle, unlike anything to be met with in the British islands. As for the two heads of the people, identified as "Street Characters," who may be encountered any day in the Russian metropolis, the long-haired, full-bearded Moujik is an unmistakable native Muscovite; but the other, with his shaven face, black necktie, and ordinary cap, might be taken for an English mechanic returning from the workshop. It is very different with the two figures of old-fashioned Russian merchants, or retail tradesmen, more likely, dealing with the peasantry and lower classes; they best please their customers by keeping to the national style of dress and manners, and piously crossing themselves, as good orthodox believers, whenever they begin a conversation for some huckstering bargain of trade. The Tartar merchants, who come from South or East Russia, bringing the wares of their district for sale, are quite equal to those shopmen of the city

in the arts and graces of commercial life. Religion, with all classes of the populace below the rank of Government officials and University students, is still a very serious concern in Russia; and here we see the devout worshippers kneeling in prayer before one of the shrines, adorned with a picture of the Virgin, which is illuminated by tapers and a swinging lamp. The nuns, also, belonging to a religious Order, are to be met going their rounds from door to door, begging the contributions of pious Christian folk, or stopping to reckon up the amount they have received.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 10th inst. Signor Magliani, the Minister of Finance, replying to a question with regard to a reduction of the salt tax, said that the present condition of the Budget did not permit of such a measure. The Minister added, however, that he was prepared to introduce a bill for allowing a drawback to manufacturers who use salt in the processes in order to promote the export trade, but beyond this nothing could be done. The Chamber accepted the principle of the representation of minorities. After a long and animated sitting the Chamber, on Tuesday afternoon, passed the *Scrutin de Liste* Bill by 200 votes against 143.

HOLLAND.

M. Six, Minister of the Interior, has resigned; and M. Pynacker Hordijk, Professor of Law at Utrecht, has been appointed to succeed him.

BELGIUM.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Representatives on the 10th inst. the estimates for the Ministry of War were discussed. In the course of the debate General Gratry, the Minister, said that he did not think it would be found necessary to construct fortifications on the line of the Meuse. He added that the pamphlet of General Brialmont on this subject was written by him in his private capacity, but he, General Gratry, had reprimanded him on account of the anti-constitutional theories which he had therein advanced.

GERMANY.

Prince Henry of Prussia, the Crown Prince's second son, will start on another cruise in the middle of July. He will be attached to the staff of the new corvette Olga. The Olga, named after the Queen of Wurtemberg, is one of the finest vessels of the German cruising fleet. Her armament consists of ten of Krupp's 15-centimetre guns, and she will carry a complement of 247 men. The Olga's cruise will have a duration of about fourteen months, in the course of which she will visit the principal ports on the east coast of South and Central America, and in the West Indies.

The Prussian Chamber resumed its sittings on Tuesday with the second reading of the Budget, which offered few features of general interest, and the House adjourned till Thursday.

Intelligence has been received at Berlin of the death, at Cannes, on the 8th inst., of Berthold Auerbach, the celebrated novelist and poet. The news caused great sorrow in the family of the Crown Prince and among all circles of society.

RUSSIA.

Prince Suworoff died on Sunday evening. It is officially announced that General Kryshansky, Governor-General of Orenburg, and Privy Councillor Klimof, of the Ministry of Domains, have been dismissed from the public service.

TURKEY.

Ali Fuad Bey has been appointed Minister of Public Instruction. Iteouf Bey, and Saad Bey, a relation of Mahmoud Nedim Pasha, who were recently arrested on a charge of treason, have now been set at liberty.

CANADA.

The Dominion Parliament was opened at Ottawa on the 9th inst. The Marquis of Lorne, in his opening address, congratulated the country on the flourishing state of agriculture, its growing manufactures, and the expansion of its trade and commerce. His Excellency referred in fitting language to the death of President Garfield. He spoke in praise of the North-West of the Dominion, which he had recently visited, and said the time had come for the division of that territory into four or more provincial districts, with appropriate nomenclature.

The Address in reply to the Governor's Speech was carried on the 10th, without amendment from the Opposition.

During the debate on the Address Mr. Blake, the Leader of the Opposition, declared that the Canadian Extradition Laws were disgraceful, and also maintained that Canada should have power to negotiate directly with foreign countries with regard to trade.

A Bill has been introduced for the appointment of a Court of Railway Commissioners for Canada and British Columbia. The Supreme Court has decided that a Court of Appeal formed by a local Government is not a provincial Court within the meaning of the British North American Act.

The revenue for the year ending June 30 was 29,635,297 dols., and the expenditure 25,502,554 dols. The exports for the year were 10,000,000 dols. in excess of the preceding year. The increase was wholly in British trade.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Fighting is reported from the Transvaal. A Boer force crossed the Convention boundary and attacked the natives under the Chief Montsima, who it is stated repulsed the Boers. The situation in Basutoland is described as grave.

A slab will, it is said, shortly be placed on the house where Sir Walter Scott lived when in Rome.

A Bombay telegram reports that the inhabitants of Herat are in open rebellion, and troops have been ordered to proceed thither from Cabul.

Mr. Stillman, the *Times* correspondent, who was said to have been murdered in the Herzegovina, is now reported to be in Athens alive and well.

The members of the special British mission sent to invest the King of Saxony with the Order of the Garter left Dresden last Saturday morning on their return to London.

Chincha, a Peruvian town, has been sacked by a band of marauders. Sixty of the inhabitants were killed and an immense quantity of property destroyed.

Of 980 women who are this year pursuing the higher courses of education in St. Petersburg, 521 study physics and mathematics, and only 417 literature. 610 are of noble origin, and 774 profess the Orthodox faith.

In the course of some excavations which are being made in the outskirts of Pompeii, thirty human skeletons in different states of preservation have been found. One of them, stretched at full length, appeared to be in the act of clasping to its breast some kind of purse, the shape of which was still traceable, and which contained a gold coin of Vespasian, six silver, and ten bronze coins, carrops, pearls, and engraved precious stones. Near the other skeletons were found gold and silver coins of Galba, Tiberius, Nero, and Domitian, with gold bracelets and carrops, pearls and precious stones.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

The date of the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race has been fixed for Saturday, April 1.

On the first day of the Session application for three hundred and twenty private bills was lodged.

An Order in Council notifies that the Militia of Ireland will not be called out for exercise in the year 1882-3.

At a Court of the Leathersellers' Company, held recently, donations amounting to £868 were voted to charities.

The Right Hon. the Speaker will begin his full-dress Parliamentary dinners on Wednesday, March 1.

Lord Wimborne has bought Branksome Dene estate, which lies close to the sea, a little to the west of Bournemouth.

Lord Algernon Percy was yesterday week returned unopposed as the new member for Westminster, in the place of Sir C. Russell, resigned.

Mr. T. J. Stone has been appointed principal clerk of committees in the House of Commons, in the room of Mr. Charles Eales, deceased.

Mr. G. A. Charsley, of Beaconsfield, was on Monday elected Coroner for South Bucks, in the room of Mr. Frederick Charsley, who has resigned.

From the United States and Canada there were landed at Liverpool last week 106 cattle, 5326 quarters of beef, 1002 carcasses of mutton, and 250 hogs. There were no sheep.

At a sale of greyhounds at Liverpool on Tuesday, Mr. S. S. Swinburne's famous coursier Salamis brought 215 guineas; Queen Sibyl was disposed of at 150 guineas; and Surprise fetched 200 guineas.

At a conversazione at the Mansion House on Tuesday, the 28th inst., there will be an exhibition of pictures, drawings, sketches, statuettes, and unpublished etchings, contributed by the members of the City of London Society of Artists for distribution by ballot amongst the fellows and subscribers.

The boring of the seven-foot gallery commenced at Abbot's Cliff, Dover, for the purpose of testing the practicability of a Channel tunnel, has been extended for one mile, and is being proceeded with under the sea in the direction of the Admiralty Pier. No water has entered the gallery.

Mr. George Driver Fottrell, the solicitor to the Irish Land Commission, has resigned his office in consequence of his connection with the publication entitled "How to Become the Owner of Your Farm," which was issued with the official sanction of Mr. Godley, the secretary to the Commissioners. The appointment is worth £1000 a year.

A new mechanics' institute at Horsforth, near Leeds, was opened last Saturday by Lord Cranbrook, who pointed out the advantages which such institutions conferred upon artisans in enabling them to add to an elementary education not only knowledge very useful to them in their handicrafts, but that which rendered their lives more hopeful and pleasurable.

The Sportsman's Exhibition was opened on the 9th inst. at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. There are many thousands of objects, including guns, boats, cricket apparatus, carriages, bicycles, articles used in social sports and in camping out, boxing gloves, gymnastic appliances, foils, broadswords, masks, and helmets.

The works of the late T. S. Robins (a member of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours), comprising views in England and Wales, Holland, France, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, and the Rhine, and a large number of admirable sketches of shipping and craft of the past, will be sold next Thursday, at one o'clock, at the auction-rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 25, 1882.

SUNDAY, FEB. 19.

Quinquagesima. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Charles Crowden; 3 p.m., Rev. J. Llewellyn Davies.

William III, King of Holland, born, 1817.

Morning Lessons: Gen. ix. 1-20; Matt. xxvi. 1-27. Evening Lessons: Gen. xii. or xiii.; Rom. iii. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Canon R. Harvey; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Piers Clugton; 7 p.m., St. James's, noon, probably Rev. Dr. Montague Butler.

MONDAY, FEB. 20.

Princess Louise of Wales born, 1867. Election of Pope Leo XIII. 1878. British Architects' Institute, 8 p.m. (discussion on Uniformity in Building and Sanitary Regulation).

London Institution, 5 p.m. (Dr. E. B. Tylor on Mythical and Magical Beliefs).

Asian Society, 4 p.m. (Dr. Schon on the Hittite Language; Mr. H. Cust on African Schools).

Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (discussion on Air Refrigerating Machinery).

Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.

Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m.

TUESDAY, FEB. 21.

Shrove Tuesday.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor McKendrick on the Mechanism of the Senses).

Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (papers by Messrs. J. E. Price, A. Macfarlane, A. W. Howitt, and the Rev. Lorimer Fison).

Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (discussion on Air Refrigerating Machinery).

Dreadnought Seaman's Hospital, annual meeting, Mansion House, 3 p.m.

Races: Sandown Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 22.

Ash Wednesday. Beginning of Lent.

Geological Society, 8 p.m.

Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.

Provident Clerks' Benevolent Fund, annual meeting, 6 p.m.

Dramatic and Musical Sick Fund, St. James's Hall, sacred concert, anniversary dinner, Will's Rooms.

THURSDAY, FEB. 23.

Philosophical Club, 6.30 p.m.

Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.

Antiquaries Society, 8 p.m.

Philharmonic Society, 8 p.m.

Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m.

Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Dixon on Photometric Standards).

Caledonian Asylum, annual festival, Freemasons' Tavern (the Duke of Albany in the chair).

FRIDAY, FEB. 24.

Moon's first quarter, 9.31 p.m.

St. Matthias, apostle.

Browning Society, 8 p.m.

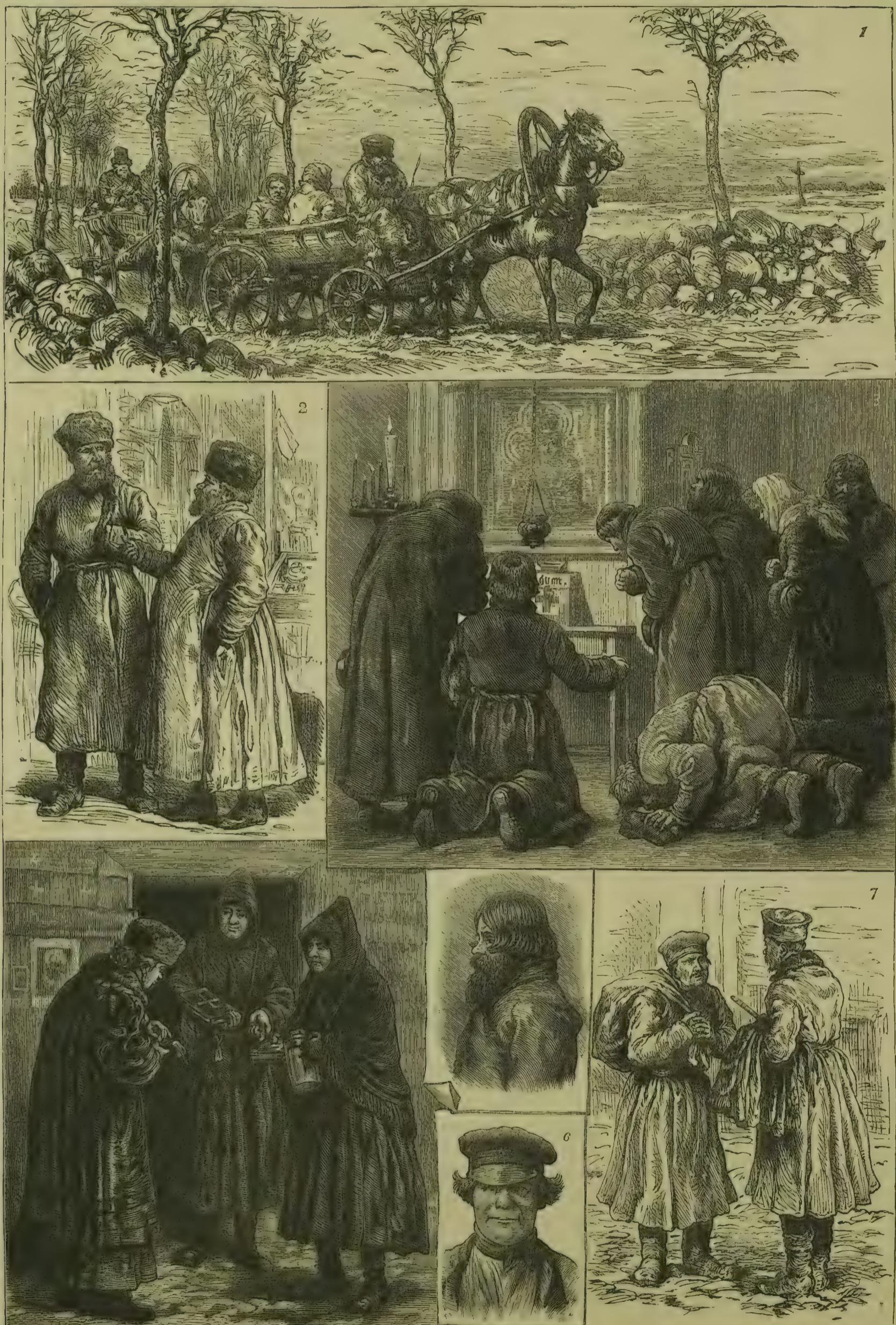
Sacred Harmonic Society, 8.30 p.m. (Sullivan's "Martyr of Antioch" and Mendelssohn's 42nd Psalm, and a new "Te Deum" by Mr. W. G. Cusins).

SATURDAY, FEB. 25.

Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

Physical Society, 3 p.m.

Canary Show, Crystal Palace (five days).



1. Road near St. Petersburg: coming from Market.
4. Russian Nuns.

2. Russian Merchants (Old Russia).
5 and 6. Street Characters, St. Petersburg.

3. Praying at a Street Chapel.
7. Tartar Merchants.

PEOPLE I HAVE MET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THAT ARTFUL VICAR."

THE YOUNGER SON.

The Honourable Hugo-Yemuc-Kerr was a half-forgotten son of the nineteenth Baron Nortiman, of Hightantrums, in the county of Diddlesex, a peer who lived chiefly on the fascinations of his title and discourse. Somehow or other, in rain and fine weather, these valuable acquisitions had kept him in pleasant company all his days. He had not the smallest idea of the amount of his debts, and never bothered himself about them, for whenever he or his heir, the Honourable Felix, wanted money, they could always join in some operation which satisfied the lawyers and insurance offices. Only once the elder nobleman had been constrained on such an occasion to seek a brief interview with Mr. Attenborough on the subject of the great Mockworth diamond, which was an ancient and precious possession in this noble family; but his more experienced offspring, having got wind of that transaction, resented it as derogatory to his rank and future title, because he had ascertained through a confidential aunt that it had been changed for paste by an impecunious ancestress nigh fifty years before.

"Hang it," muttered the Honourable Felix. "The Relieving Officer has been making a gander of himself again. Drummond or Ransom would have let him draw on them, taking that old bit of glass as a pledge of honour, and would never have even looked at it. I deposited with Flush and Bobbingpenny three flannel waistcoats and an old saddle in a plate chest for safe custody the day after the Derby last year; and when I told them I should want a thou the senior partner said, 'Of course, of course.' I saw, too, he was quite pleased at my asking for it, because I had walked down St. James's-street with Bill Bobbingpenny, his godson, the day before, and promised to put the young cub up for White's. But if the R.O. is caught marching against the Lombards, we shall get blown, the pair of us."

Now the "Relieving Officer," or, for brevity's sake, the "R.O.," was a term of endearment which the Honourable Felix, in common with other young noblemen and gentlemen at Eton, applied to his father. It was an interesting reminiscence of his sojourn at that admirable public school, and had reference to the tips or gifts of money, without which no parent was ever allowed to depart when he visited the college precincts. Times were altered since then. Felix the oppidan had bloomed into Felix the guardsman, and he felt the responsibility of protecting the head of his house from such imprudences as that above mentioned. The seniors of one generation are but as children to the youth of the next, in the ways of the world—so grand and good a thing is "Progress."

Lord Nortiman and his heir lived very respectably in this way. Hightantrums Court was really a very fine place, and the rent-roll attached to it was a thing to make one wink—on paper. Few knew or presumed to guess at the secrets of a nineteenth Baron; and there had never been any ugly scandal about him or his belongings. They got into scrapes, as other noblemen do, and those scrapes got into the papers or into after-dinner stories in select society; but that was neither here nor there. Stories are told about everybody, and must not be credited by well-conditioned folk, or all reverence for the upper classes would be at an end. It was enough that Lord Nortiman



The Honourable Felix called to him from the opposite side of Bury-street, where they met by chance, to say, "So it's all U P now, old man!" and there was an ugly glitter in his eye-glass as he noted his brother's haggard looks.

stood well at Court, and had held office in the Royal household, as he would do again when his party came in. Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Felix Kerr also was an equerry of the heir apparent; so it will be seen that they were very high people indeed, whom anybody would be glad to know, if only to be seen nodding to them in public. Indeed, this feeling was so general that people often nodded to them on speculation, and found it a very good business. "I did not know you chummed with Wilkins, the F.O. attorney, who does the dirty work," observed the Peer to his first-born on some such occasion. "Nor did I," answered the Hon. Felix. "Who is he?" "He has just bobbed his head to you," said my Lord. "Dessay," replied the other, dryly, "I suppose that's his way of being funny. It isn't mine."

The Honourable Hugo-Yemue-Kerr had all the tastes and associations of his patrician relatives. He kept the same society as his father and his elder brother. He was as well known in the betting-ring and behind the scenes of the opera-house as either of them. If anything, his drag was rather better appointed than those of his elders, and he rode much straighter to hounds. If Felix was an equerry, he had been a page of honour; if Felix was a Lifeguardsman, he had also got his commission in the Household Brigade in the usual course, and was now high up among the lieutenants of the Cold-streams. Both gallant officers had chambers in Piccadilly, likewise elegantly furnished and superbly tenanted villas in Regent's Park. Both were equally averse from denying themselves any indulgence for which they had a fancy. The only difference between them was that the Hon. Felix was heir-in-tail to half a county, and the Hon. Hugo could not reasonably expect to possess anything but his own hat, if he should some day find enough to pay for it. Lord Nortman gave him nothing but half of his toretting when they came to close quarters while on duty at levées and drawing-rooms. In truth, his Lordship could never quite distinguish him from the Hon. Josselin, another of his sons, who sometimes came over from Ireland, where he was aide-de-camp to the Viceroy; and the Hon. Hugo, on his part, was always mentally mixing up his noble father with the dignitary known as "Black Rod," because his Lordship was of a spare figure, and had placed his faith in a hair dye of a most lustrous jet ever since he had passed his grand climacteric. How the Hon. Hugo lived in the very front of polite society under these conditions is not so clear. He never told anybody. People talked of Lady Jezebel Notmuch, a wealthy spinster with a taste for travelling and low dresses at fifty-six. There was still more talk about high play; and once—but that must have been a calumny—there was a rumour that the Dowager Countess of Hoardwell had been robbed of her jewels, and painted in woad, for giving battle to her despoiler, while the Hon. Hugo was staying at her house during the Ascot week, the frolicsome robber being no other than the Hon. Hugo himself. Her Ladyship, however, who was a scion of the illustrious line of Yemue-Kerr, and nearly related to the supposed delinquent, could never be brought to speak on this topic. All the world knew upon the subject was that the Hon. Hugo's bets on the events were punctually paid at Tattersall's on settling day. The present Lord Hoardwell, indeed, had a correspondence with the committee of the Jockey Club, which raged fiercely till it blew over; and he went with Mr. Yemue-Kerr to try a famous martingale at Monaco, where they won seven thousand pounds in equal shares, and lost it on the following day. So the quarrel could not be serious. Even the fine-spirited old lady felt constrained to enter into negotiations of the most delicate character with the ex-page of honour, for the woad with which she had been dyed would not come

off. So, without making any unpleasant insinuations respecting the alleged dyer, she did venture to register a letter, marked "private and confidential," asking him to recommend her some safe detergent, which he very good-naturedly did, sending her a recipe which he assured her he had ascertained from historical records to have been in use among the Ancient Britons. It answered the purpose, too; and all is well that ends well. Such resources, delightful and even copious as they are to the youthful members of our great houses who have no fixed incomes, are, unhappily, of a somewhat fleeting and transitory character. The Countess's porter, who was of a gloomy character and six feet four in stature, always answered "Not at home," when the Honourable Hugo called in Grosvenor-square, after that calumny about the woad and jewels. Lady Jezebel being left to her own devices one winter in Rome, telegraphed that she would marry her courier unless Mr. Kerr returned by express to his allegiance; and he could hardly do this, for he was then in attendance upon Mademoiselle Pettaux, the new Queen of the Ballet at Covent-Garden. So her Ladyship did as she had said she would do; and the courier made her an excellent husband, coming out next season in London as Count Ostellbillini, a title which she had purchased for him, together with the rank of Excellency, in the Italian dominions. He made a very good Count, too, after he was cured of the habit of applying for commission on his wife's purchases from her tradespeople.

These events, however, fell like utter bankruptcy on Hugo-Yemue-Kerr. It was astonishing to think of how soon her Ladyship's marriage was known in the parish of St. James, and what came of it. Lord Nortman threw up his hands, in sign of grief and amazement, privately making up his mind to disown a young man who had played his cards so badly. The Honourable Felix, who had never liked his brother, and just then felt jealous about a chestnut horse he had, called to him from the opposite side ofbury-street, where they met by chance, to say, "So it's all U P now, old man!" and there was an ugly glitter in his eyeglass as he noted his brother's haggard looks. Then one of the red waistcoated men who hang about White's ran after him breathless to warn him not to go back to his chambers in Piccadilly, because two bailiffs with wrists were on the look-out for him. When he drove to Regent's Park, too, it was only to see that there was an execution in the villa under a bill of sale.

It was, however, to the superb tenant of that expensive tenement that he was destined to owe his safety. She met him not only with composure but gaiety, and after a hearty laugh over a plate of early strawberries and fresh cream, which they shared together, she suggested that she possessed money in the Funds, and that her hand was disengaged.

The superb tenant of The Villa smiled charmingly as she made this practical suggestion, and the Honourable Hugo, not seeing very well what else he could do, and being constitutionally disinclined to meditation, at once adopted it. He had to scramble out of the Guards, of course, afterwards; but that didn't much matter, because, as he touchingly remarked, he could not have got any "plunder" for his commission, not having bought it. His wife, too, had a dashing income, and he would have been supremely blessed under his novel circumstances, for he had as many friends as ever—indeed, rather more; but, unluckily, the Hon. Mrs. Hugo-Yemue-Kerr kept quite an unconsciously tight hold over her own income. She allowed her noble husband only sixpence a week for pocket money, and required him to render a strict account of it on Saturday evenings. She had nerves, too, which required a great deal of shrill vocal exercise to calm them when

excited, and on several occasions appeared to derive relief from meeting the Hon. Hugo in single combat, red-hot poker in hand, when he returned from his club in the small hours. This lasted nearly three months, and then one night Mr. Kerr found a bill put up in front of his residence announcing that it was "to be let or sold," his wife having elected to make a prolonged visit to Paris, in company with a Cornet in the Blues who had won too much money over the dice-box, and had to change the air of London.

The Honourable Hugo was in a pitiful case after this. His splendid golden whiskers began to get a rusty grey. There was something white at the top of his head, which looked as though a goose had laid an egg in the moultings of some canary birds. He had to bolt, too, somewhere without the jurisdiction of the law courts, and lived for years under the name of Tompkins on one of the most desolate of the Shetland Islands, with nothing but the tardy reports of scandalous law-suit to interest him; for, of course, he tried to get a divorce, and failed.

Perhaps he was not altogether unhappy, though he sincerely pitied himself, when he came to think of it. At other times the old forester spirit of his race revived in him, and he fished off the coast as one of his Danish ancestors might have done with content enough, or he shot rabbits and wild duck with a keener interest than he had ever really felt in Baccarat or Lainsquen; besides, this was a sort of pleasure to which there was no to-morrow morning. Once or twice too during his exile an old chum looked him up, a younger son, like himself; for he was popular in his regiment, being a commonplace fellow enough, who had many sympathies and sentiments characteristic of his class. There was "Bill Rowley," Lord Cropperton's nephew, who proposed to go out with him to the bush and keep cattle. Jack Duffering, who had got a colonial appointment, offered to "put him up to a good thing in his diggings," which had something to do with cotton; but Mr. Kerr had hardly stamina sufficient for such bold ventures, and liked better to go pottering on in his island in his own way. A maiden aunt in Worcestershire sent him a guinea a week in a post-office order. Such noble swells are never quite destitute.

Then all at once came an extraordinary return of prosperity. One night the Hon. Hugo-Yemue-Kerr went to bed a beggar, and got up a peer. His elder brother had broken his neck at a steeplechase, and Lord Nortman had caught a chill at a damp drawing-room day, where he had heroically stood in a thorough draught in silk stockings. The new Lord rushed to London by special train, and was inclined to take things haughtily; but, in truth, he had only exchanged the life of a primitive fisherman for a somewhat prosaic existence in solicitors' offices. Every person to whom either he or his wife (now a Peccress) had ever owed a sixpence started out of the earth, bill in hand, as if by magic; and their name was legion. First and last, in his salad days, perhaps he had spent by hook or by crook some forty thousand pounds, a good deal of it in discount, wine, and jewellery. He owed more than a quarter of a million. Of course, as far as the law was concerned, his father's and brother's debts died with them, and he took his besmirched title as other men do, without paying off any of the obligations on it, or acknowledging the security for which it had been virtually pawned. He racked and harried his tenants; he gave nothing and took much; but his own personal debts merely kept him a poor man; and he lived to its bitter close the shifty and dishonest life of a younger son, who has eaten his corn and drunk his wine before vintage or harvest. The custom of primogeniture and entail has some pleasing aspects.

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The Rev. Edward Ker Gray has the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the following Subscriptions to defray the expense of providing Refreshments for the Children at Covent Garden Theatre on Tuesday last. He takes this opportunity of expressing his sincere thanks to the kind friends who have so generously responded to his appeal:

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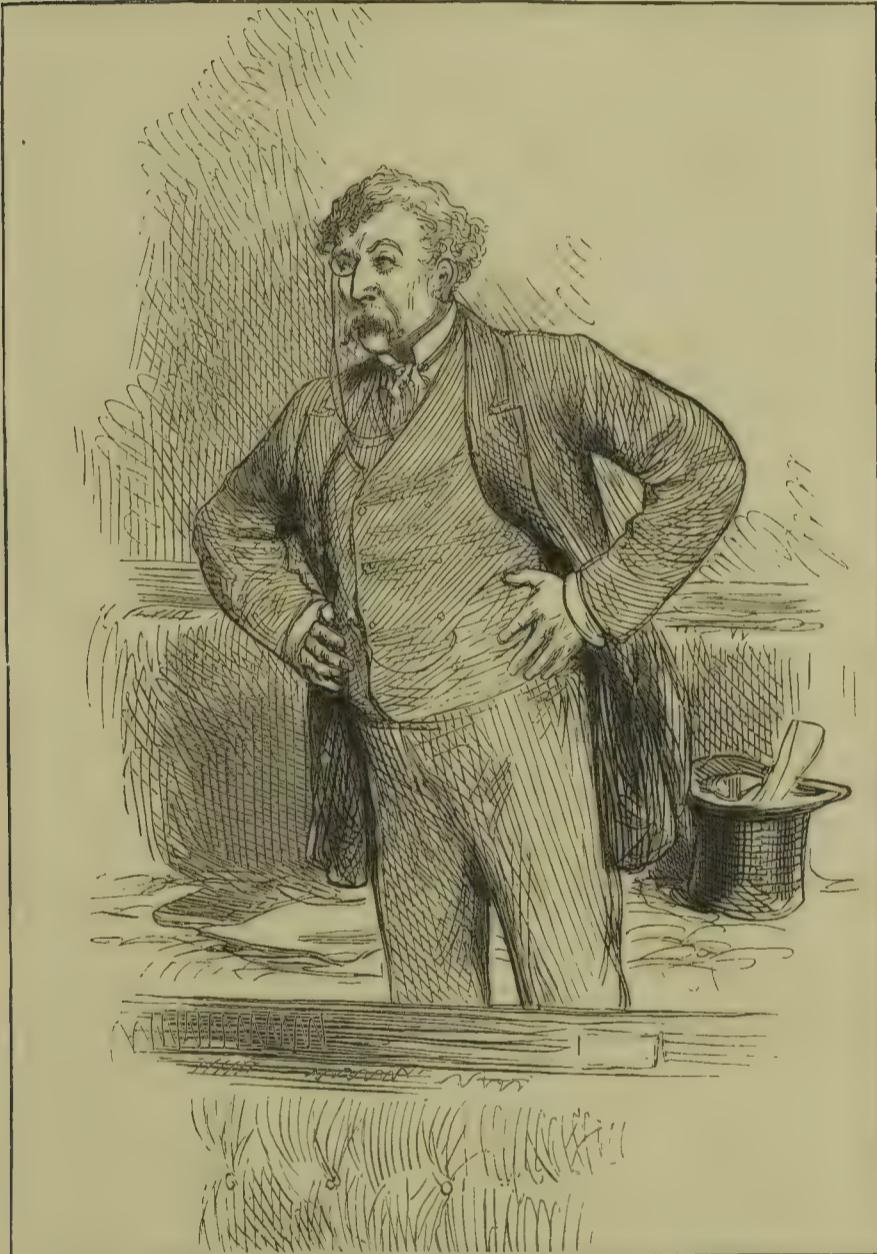
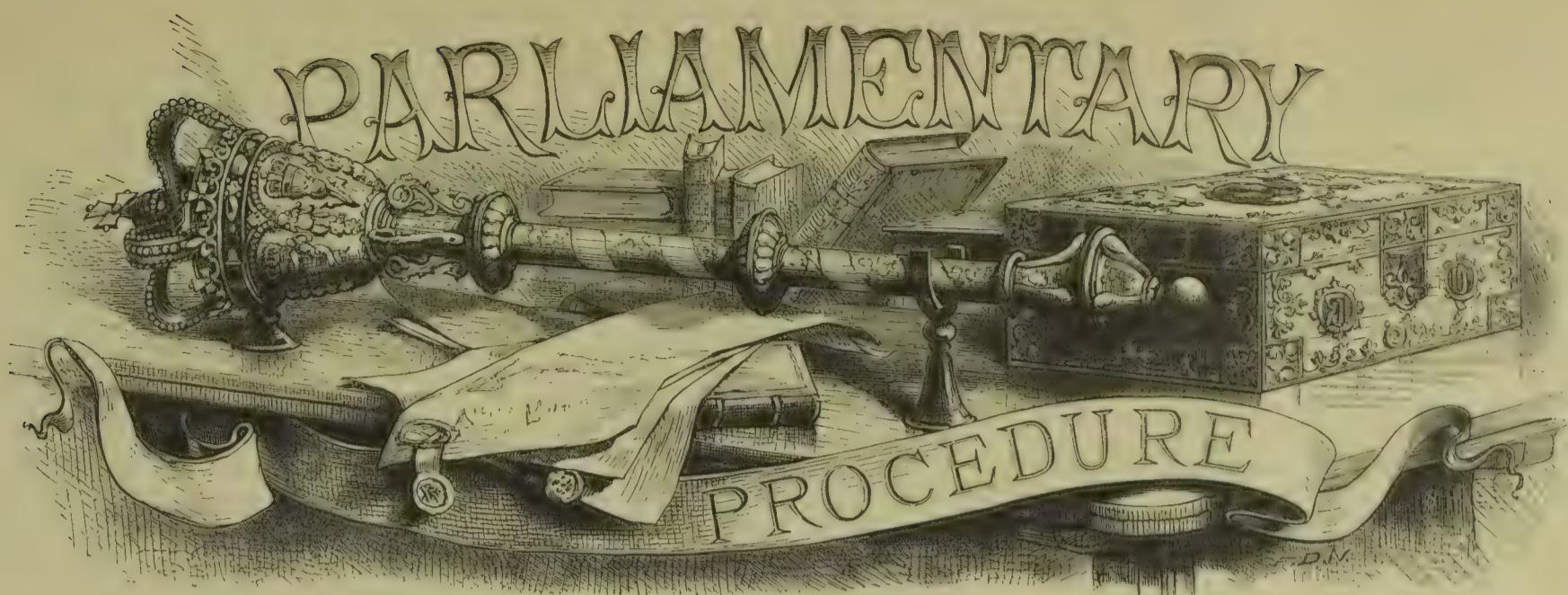
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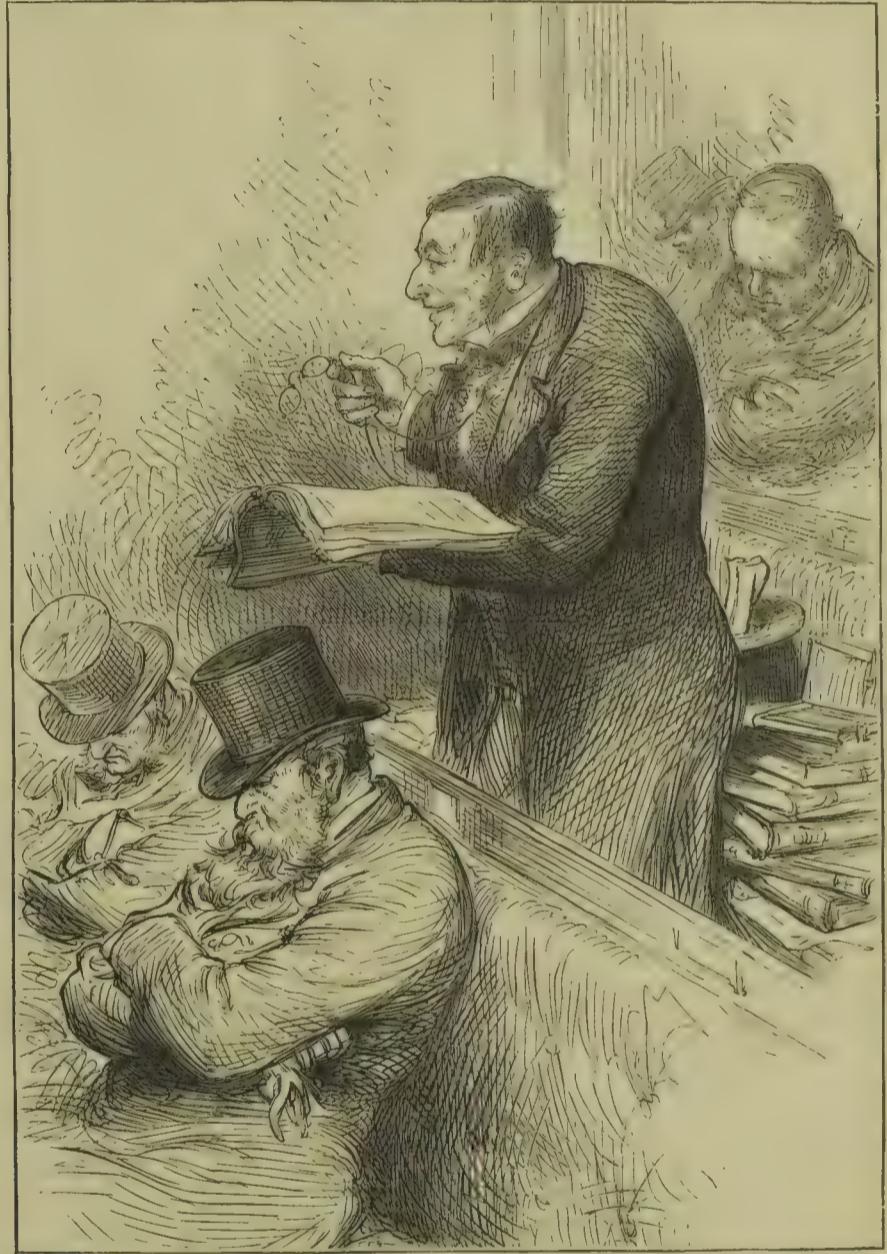
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The late Earl of Beaconsfield on the afternoon of Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1877, was led to revisit the House of Commons to witness the conclusion of one of the longest sittings on record. His Lordship was then at the zenith of his power as Prime Minister of the last Conservative Administration. Taking his seat in the Peers' Gallery, Lord Beaconsfield looked down with much curiosity on the group of arch-obstructionists, and scrutinised with special closeness through his little eye-glass Mr. Parnell and his faithful henchman, Mr. Biggar, who, with the aid chiefly of Mr. O'Donnell and Major Nolan, had kept the House sitting for over twenty-four hours. Sir Stafford Northcote, who joined his chief, had a strange tale to tell. It will be remembered the occasion was the Committee on the South Africa Bill; and it is noteworthy that Mr. Leonard Courtney, the stanchest opponent of the annexation of the Transvaal, was for several hours among the knot of malcontents, who repeatedly moved that progress be reported. Now Mr. Biggar (imperturbably good-humoured and cool always) had cultivated Obstruction into a Fine Art. For hours together he had been known to prose on with dogged persistence through blue-book after blue-book, with a pile of which he was wont to arm himself. Prefacing his speech ever with, "Mr. Speaker, Sir!" Mr. Biggar boasted a hard, dry brogue, and monotonous style totally different from the glib manner of Mr. O'Donnell, who in easy audacity, however, had no superior among the guerrillas of the Irish Party. As hour after hour was wasted on that memorable evening, the late Mr. Isaac Butt, then the acknowledged leader, as he was the author, of the Home-Rule movement, warmly repudiated the conduct of Mr. O'Donnell, of whom he was driven to say, "If I thought the hon. member represented the Irish Party, and if the Irish Party represented my country—and he does not represent my country—I would retire from Irish politics as from a vulgar brawl, in which no man can take part with dignity to himself or advantage to his country." But even this stinging philippic had no effect. Throughout the small hours of that August morning the organised opposition was maintained. The dawn found Mr. Raikes still in the chair, and Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Lowther gallantly sitting on the Ministerial bench, backed by a hundred true Conservatives at each division carried against the small knot of Parnellites. Breakfast time and the luncheon hour passed, relays on each side being brought up to continue the fight. Not till past two o'clock on the second afternoon of the sitting, was the South Africa Bill got through Committee. Yet, still were hon. members kept out of their beds by Mr. Parnell and Mr. Biggar, who next brought their tactics to bear on the Irish Judicature Bill. Ultimately, the House separated at ten minutes past six on that memorable Wednesday afternoon, the sitting having been prolonged by a mere handful of members for twenty-six hours and ten minutes!

Obstruction reached a greater height with the change of Ministry. Skip a few years; and come to 1881. Only after a sitting of twenty-two hours' duration did Mr. Gladstone manage on Jan. 26 to secure precedence for the Coercion Bill over all other business—by 251 to 33 votes. But this little bit of obstruction was simply meant by the small but compact Parnell band to get their hands in. They succeeded better in the debate on the introduction of the Coercion Bill, accomplishing the task of keeping the House sitting continuously for forty-one hours, namely from Monday afternoon, Jan. 31, to nine o'clock on Wednesday, Feb. 2. Well might Mr. Bright be driven to protest against "the grossest case of insult and obstruction, which, in my opinion, has ever been exhibited." Dr. Lyon Playfair, as Chairman of Committees, relieved now and again the long-tryed Speaker, who, to the great satisfaction of the House, at length brought the matter to an issue by putting the question. Fresh in the public recollection will be the historic occurrence of the following evening, Feb. 3, when the arrest of Mr. Davitt deprived Mr. Parnell and his followers of all self-control, led them to move that "the Prime Minister be not heard," and necessitated the expulsion of thirty-five of them!

THE NEW RULES OF PROCEDURE.

We have impartially cited these cases of organised Obstruction under first a Conservative and next the present Liberal Administration to prove the need of more power being given to the Speaker. We may now print the text of the New Rules of Procedure which were laid on the Table of the House of Commons by Mr. Gladstone on the first evening of the Session:—

I.—PROCEDURE.

PUTTING THE QUESTION.

1. That when it shall appear to Mr. Speaker, or to the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House, during any debate, to be the evident sense of the House, or of the Committee, that the question be now put, he may so inform the House; and, if a motion be made "That the question be now put, Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman, shall forthwith put such question; and, if the same be decided in the affirmative, the question under discussion shall be put forthwith; provided that the question shall not be decided in the affirmative, if a division be taken, unless it shall appear to have been supported by more than two hundred members, or to have been opposed by less than forty members."

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT BEFORE PUBLIC BUSINESS.

2. That no Motion for the Adjournment of the House shall be made, except by leave of the House, before the Orders of the Day or Notices of Motion have been entered upon.

DEBATES ON MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT.

3. That when a Motion is made for the adjournment of a debate, or of the House, during any debate, or that the Chairman of a Committee do report progress, or do leave the chair, the debate thereupon shall be strictly confined to the matter of such Motion; and no member having spoken to any such Motion shall be entitled to move or second any similar Motion during the same debate or during the same sitting of the Committee.

DIVISIONS.

4. That when, before a Division, the decision of Mr. Speaker, or of the Chairman of a Committee, that the "Ayes" or "Noes" have it, is challenged, Mr. Speaker, or Chairman, may call upon the members challenging it to rise in their places; and if they do not exceed twenty, he may forthwith declare the determination of the House or of the Committee.

IRRELEVANCE OR REPETITION.

5. That Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman of Committee, may call the attention of the House, or of the Committee, to continued irrelevance, or tedious repetition on the part of a Member; and may direct the Member to discontinue his speech.

POSTPONEMENT OF PREAMBLE.

6. That in Committee on a Bill, the Preamble do stand postponed until after the consideration of the Clauses, without Question put.

CHAIRMAN TO LEAVE THE CHAIR WITHOUT QUESTION.

7. That when the Chairman of a Committee has been ordered to make a report to the House, he shall leave the Chair, without Question put.

HALF-PAST TWELVE O'CLOCK RULE.

8. To add to the Standing Order of Feb. 18, 1879, the following words:—"But this Rule shall not apply to the Motion for leave to bring in a Bill, nor to any Bill which has passed through Committee."

ORDER IN DEBATE.

9. To amend the Standing Order of Feb. 28, 1880, as follows:—"That whenever any member shall have been named by the Speaker, or by the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House, as disregarding the authority of the Chair, or abusing the Rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the House, or otherwise, then, if the offence has been committed in the House, the Speaker shall forthwith put the question, on a Motion being made, no amendment, adjournment, or debate being allowed, 'That such member be suspended from the service of the House'; and, if the offence has been committed in a Committee of the whole House, the Chairman shall, on a Motion being made, put the same Question in a similar way, and if the motion is carried shall forthwith suspend the proceedings of the Committee, and report the circumstances to the House, and the Speaker shall thereupon put the same Question, without amendment, adjournment, or debate, as if the offence had been committed in the House itself. If any Member be suspended under this order, his suspension on the first occasion shall continue for a week, on the second occasion for a month, and on the third occasion for the remainder of the Session, provided always, that nothing in the Resolutions shall be taken to deprive the House of the power of proceeding against any Member, according to ancient usages."

DEBATES ON MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT.

10. That if Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House, shall be of opinion that a Motion for the adjournment of a debate, or of the House, during any debate, or that the Chairman do report progress, or do leave the Chair, is made for the purpose of Obstruction, he may forthwith put the Question thereupon from the Chair.

CONSIDERATION OF A BILL AS AMENDED.

11. That on reading the Order of the Day for the consideration of a Bill as amended, the House do proceed to consider the same without question put, unless the member in charge thereof shall desire to postpone its consideration, or notice has been given to re-commit the Bill.

MOTIONS ON GOING INTO COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

12. That whenever the Committee of Supply appointed for the consideration of the Ordinary Army, Navy, and Civil Service Estimates stands as the first Order of the Day on a Monday, Mr. Speaker shall leave the Chair without putting any question, unless an amendment be moved or question raised relating to the Estimates proposed to be taken in Supply, on first going into Committee on the Army, Navy, and Civil Services respectively.

II.—STANDING COMMITTEES.

STANDING COMMITTEES ON LAW AND COURTS OF JUSTICE, TRADE, ETC.

1. That two Standing Committees be appointed for the consideration of all Bills relating to Law and Courts of Justice, and to Trade, Shipping, and Manufactures which may be committed to them respectively.

NOMINATION BY COMMITTEE OF SELECTION.

2. That the said Standing Committee do consist of not less than sixty nor more than eighty members, to be nominated by the Committee of Selection, who shall have regard to the classes of Bills committed to such Committees, to the composition of the House, and to the qualifications of the members selected, and shall have power to add and discharge members, from time to time, provided the number of eighty be not exceeded.

COMMITMENT AND REPORT OF BILLS.

3. That all Bills comprised in each of the said classes shall be committed to one of the said Standing Committees, unless the House shall otherwise order; and when reported to the House shall be proceeded with as if they had been reported from a Committee of the whole House.

• THE COMMENCEMENT OF A TYPICAL SITTING may now be briefly described, in order to indicate a few other fruitful sources of delay in the transaction of Parliamentary business. The reader may suppose that the Right Hon. Sir Henry Brand has taken his place in the Speaker's Chair, and that prayers have been duly said; and that he (the reader), armed with a special order, has taken a centre seat in the Speaker's Gallery, which has only the benches reserved for peers and distinguished visitors between it and the House itself. Save on great occasions, members drop in but sparsely at four o'clock. No wonder! Pushing through private bills and presenting petitions are dry work. Petitions have in these days accumulated so enormously in numbers that they have to be summarily disposed of in a huge bag (as sketched in the drawing of Sir Charles Forster at the table): it is to be hoped they afterwards realise a fair price as waste paper. Private business (of which Sir Charles Forster also takes charge) relates not unseldom to matters of no more public importance than the construction of a new railway through Little Paddington. In passing, it may be remarked that if the County Government Bill should become law much of the time spent over private bills would be saved by the House. Say it is now a quarter past four.

QUESTION-TIME

has arrived. The benches below are pretty full. Instinctively, one looks first and longest at the row of grey-haired and middle-aged men on the front Ministerial bench, immediately to the right of the Speaker. Pale, grave, care-worn, his grey locks grown thinner, Mr. Gladstone sits in the centre, his rare intellectual acuteness indicated by the animated expression that comes over his face as he answers some question the plump and burly Home Secretary, Sir William Harcourt, is putting to him in a whisper. Earnestness is stamped on the Prime Minister's eloquent features. Who is the much younger Minister leaning well back in his seat, his hat drooping over his eyes, and his hands thrust deeply into his trouser pockets? That full-bearded

member is the next hope of the Liberal party, the Marquis of Hartington. Observe his Lordship, a firm and able administrator as Secretary for India, abandons his careless attitude as a veteran statesman with ample white locks, and a handsome English face, unobtrusively enters, and takes his seat by the side of the noble Marquis. The newcomer is Mr. John Bright, the great orator. Unsurpassed though Mr. Bright is as a speaker, he is yet a nervous man to this day, albeit he has passed the age of threescore and ten, and his hand, accordingly, nervously plays with his mouth whilst he gives heed to what Lord Hartington has to say to him. A little further on Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain, the two most efficient and most popular of the youngest Ministerial recruits, are to be seen smilingly chatting together, the latter especially finding it ever difficult to conceal the elation he felt and feels at being permitted to enter the Cabinet. Mr. Forster, rough and unkempt as his speeches are, and Mr. Childers, Secretary for War, both full-bearded, are to be recognised on this side of the Premier, the corner of the bench being filled for the moment by one of the efficient Liberal whips, Captain Hayter. These are the most noticeable figures on the Ministerial bench. Facing Ministers, on the front Opposition bench, are the wary but mild-looking Leader of the Conservatives in the Lower House, Sir Stafford Northcote, with Sir R. A. Cross, the brisk banker, who lately filled the office of Home Secretary, supporting him on one side, and the firm-faced Mr. W. H. Smith seated on the other side. The cleverest of the younger ex-Ministers, Mr. E. Stanhope and Lord George Hamilton, are on the same bench; and so are Lord Sandon and Colonel Stanley and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. This side of the gangway, still looking to the Speaker's left, are grouped the four active members now known as "The Fourth Party"—the slimmest, with a curled moustache and hair brushed in the most "swellish" military style, is the daring young Leader, Lord Randolph Churchill. He is nursing his knee, and assiduously stroking his moustache, at the extreme corner of the bench. Mr. Balfour, next him, smiles amiably as though he thinks his present political connection is rather a joke than otherwise. But in the every look and gesture of the two elders of "The Fourth Party" (Mr. Gorst and Sir H. Drummond Wolff) may be discerned the keenest hunger for office. Behind this indomitable little clique—the wasps of the Opposition—are seated other Conservative members, and the whole of the irreconcilable Irish Home Rulers who are not in Kilmainham Jail—Mr. Parnell, however, being conspicuous by his absence.

Prominent among the Radical members, seated on the front and second benches this side the gangway on the Ministerial side, are Mr. Dilwyn, Mr. Ashton Dilke, Mr. Henry Labouchere, and Mr. Arthur Arnold, with handsome Mr. Montague Guest, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson and Mr. Peter Rylands.

Listen to the queries put from both sides, and laboriously answered by Ministers! What must be the common-sense judgment passed upon them? Why, that still more valuable time is daily wasted by interrogations of a parochial nature—questions that should either be relegated to the local vestry or kept till the aforesaid County Government Bill becomes an Act of Parliament. Ministers might well, as a rule, be briefer in their replies. But few of the questions are of the Imperial moment, which alone, one would think, should justify a formal inquiry in the House of Commons. Wellnigh intolerable as the increasing number of questions has grown, the nuisance becomes the greater when, as frequently happened last Session, an irate Irish member, dissatisfied with a Ministerial explanation regarding some such trifling topic as the condition of Denis Maloney's potato plot in Killarney, rises to propose the adjournment of the House, merely to air his egotism and to maintain Maloney's ability to cultivate the acre in question. These are a few customs which require reforming in order to maintain the prestige of Parliament. To this end, both parties are pretty well agreed that it is necessary to grant the Speaker more power; and it was with a laudable endeavour to solve the difficulty that the Government introduced the new code of rules to the notice of the House of Commons.

TAKING A DIVISION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. The manner in which the votes of the House of Commons are taken upon every question in debate has often been described; but we may here say a little to explain the subjects of our illustrations. A motion having been proposed and seconded, then, if there is no debate, or when the debate has ceased, the Speaker puts the question, which may vary in form; as, "That this bill be now read a second time;" or, if an opposing amendment has been moved, in these terms, "be read a second time this day six months;" or it may be a special declaratory resolution, or a motion to proceed with some particular business, to which opposition has been raised by a direct negative, or by a proposed alteration of its purport, or by moving "the previous question," that is to say, to make the House decide considering the proposition then actually before it. In any case, the Speaker puts the question in the affirmative form, taking the amendment, whatever it is, as a motion to be voted for or against, but never putting two different substantive propositions at once to the vote together. "Those who are in favour of this motion," he says, or of this amendment, "will say, Aye; those of the contrary opinion will say, No." There is a noise of voices, in the first instance, calling out "Aye!" in the second instance, a combined outcry of "No!" The Speaker, usually inclining towards the side of the apparent majority, mildly observes, "I think the Ayes have it." Some member of the opposite party bravely exclaims, "The Noes have it." Then the Speaker, with a dignified air of legislative indifference, issues his order, "The Ayes to the right; the Noes to the left," directing them to pass out of the House, and into the Division Lobbies, by different ways of exit. A paper, with the names of two members selected by each party for its "tellers," or counters of votes, is handed up to the Chair on each side, and the Speaker announces these names, "Tellers for the Ayes, Mr. Baxter and Lord Buxton; tellers for the Noes, Sir John Wickes and Mr. David Brown." He sits down, with one more order, "Strangers withdraw!" And while the Clerk at the table sets running the sand of a time-glass, the shrill ringing of electric bells sounds through all the apartments of the house, a few minutes being allowed for members to hasten in, to join in the voting, before the outer doors are shut. The members who are in the house must perform vote, by walking out into one or the other Division Lobby. The Ayes walk up the floor, on the right-hand side of the Speaker's chair, past the Ministerial bench, and go out at the upper end; the Noes walk down the floor, on the opposite side of the table, and go out at the lower end of the house. Presently, when the public, spectators and reporters, are allowed to come in again, the members who have voted returning to their former places in the house, the "Tellers," who have stood at the entrance to their respective Division Lobbies, counting the votes, are seen marching up, two and two, with papers on which the numbers are inscribed. The Speaker, having received and scanned these papers, which

are presented by the Tellers with a respectful bow, then declares the result of the voting, "The Ayes to the right are 235: the Noes to the left are 174; the Ayes have it." In this manner it is that a division of the House of Commons is taken; and when the House is "in Committee," with the Chairman of Committees presiding at the table, instead of the Speaker in his stately Chair, the same forms of procedure are observed.

THE BAR OF THE HOUSE.

At the lower end of the floor, beyond the seats of the members, is a line not to be passed, while the House is sitting, by any person who is not a duly elected representative of the people. A brass rod, which slides to and fro across the open space beside the chair of the Sergeant-at-Arms, can be interposed, upon proper occasions, to exhibit the line of demarcation. This is "the Bar of the House," to which persons may be summoned, as to the bar of any other high Court or tribunal, if there be cause to bring their conduct or their testimony into question. Mr. Bradlaugh, as an elected member of the House, was permitted to come above the Bar, and to sit on the benches; but, when his case was judicially before the House, he had to withdraw below the Bar, like any other suitor or claimant.

Several other Illustrations are those of some minor apartments, in that portion of the Palace of Westminster which belongs to the House of Commons, appropriated to the personal convenience and occasional retirement of its members; the Tea-room, the New Smoking-room, and the private corridor; besides the Post Office, in the Central Lobby.

THE REPORTERS' GALLERY.

The task of noting down and writing out for the printer such copious and exact reports of the speeches nightly uttered in the House as the morning papers set before their readers, is one that could only be performed by relays of expert short-hand writers in the gallery, taking their turns so as to get time for the textual preparation, to be done in separate rooms. A deliberate speaker in public can usually be followed by short-hand writing without the loss of a single important word, but the ordinary hand-writing, even when it is mere transcription, is apt to be five or six times slower; and when the report is to be condensed, giving the substance of arguments or statements in an abridged form, some time is required for the necessary intellectual operation. It is therefore found needful to allow each reporter who has taken notes during half an hour not less than two hours and a half, or even three hours, to prepare the text of his report, which goes direct to the compositors at the printing office, and cannot afterwards be revised by its writer before the hour of going to press. A Parliamentary reporter, in the course of one prolonged sitting of the House, from four o'clock in the afternoon to half-past two in the morning, may have to take three turns in the gallery, the latest turns, after midnight, being shortened to a quarter of an hour, or ten or even five minutes, and the intermediate time will be fully occupied in writing out his report. The newspaper reader can easily understand how this may be, when he is informed that one hour of Mr. Gladstone's speaking, reported verbatim, nearly fills three columns of close print in the *Times*, while the slowest speaker will utter words enough in an hour to fill two columns. Half a column of correct writing, fit for the press, is a good hour's work for the most prompt and rapid literary man. The proper service of House of Commons' reporting, for a journal that provides for itself, without the assistance of any other establishment, cannot be sufficiently performed by a smaller staff than seven or eight competent reporters, besides those who may be engaged in the House of Lords.

It is possible, of course, with fewer heads and hands, by sacrificing the general completeness of the whole debate to the exclusive presentation of three or four leading speeches, to contrive a report that will do for the majority of readers. This practice has of late years become much more prevalent in several of the daily papers—not in the *Times* or the *Standard*—than it was at any former period. The result is to give an appearance of partiality and one-sidedness to the reports of what is said in Parliament; since the reporter, though himself no partisan, cannot fail to be aware that he is expected to pay some attention to the speakers on that side to which the journal he serves is especially attached. It is very possible that one of the editors may choose to direct the reader's notice, in a leading article, to the convincing statement of an hon. member, which cannot then be safely omitted from the report. But, if a fair allowance of time and space be denied him, the most impartial and judicious reporter, subject to this obligation in favour of the speakers belonging to one party, will find it physically impossible to do justice to those on the other side. All the time at his disposal before his next turn of short-hand-writing will be absorbed by one or two speeches, to be written out with greater fulness; and he has not leisure even to prepare a compact summary of original arguments or statements of fact uttered by second-rate members of the opposite party. The Parliamentary reporting of thirty years ago, in the *Times*, the *Morning Herald*, the *Morning Chronicle*, and other London papers, was certainly more to be relied upon for a complete view of every incident of a debate, with the contributions of individual members to its progress, showing their various turns of thought and character, and the modifications with which they would adopt the views of political leaders. A higher degree of intelligence was exercised in the discriminating composition of those condensed reports of the less commanding speeches, in which it was sought to present, as briefly and pithily as it could be worded, the logical substance of what had been said, preserving every characteristic phrase, every decided expression of personal sentiment, and every material point of the discussion. Such reporting had a literary value of its own, and proved to be no bad training for the mental powers of men who sometimes rose to eminence at the Bar, on the Bench, or in the world of letters. The use of short-hand for verbatim reporting, with mere swift transcribing from the short-hand into ordinary hand-writing, requires much quickness of perception, as well as mechanical dexterity, but does not call for the same intellectual application. Both the one and the other kind of accomplishment should go towards the production of a good report of an entire debate in the House of Commons.

The Reporters' Gallery, behind the Speaker's Chair, and directly opposite the Strangers' Gallery, must be observed by every visitor to the House. It is divided into a number of boxes, each with a seat and desk for one person, and with a little door or wicket, like the door of a pew in church, but opening behind the seat. At the back of these boxes is a long bench, where the reporters about to take their turns sit in waiting, and where some editors or writers of political commentaries may often be found. In our Illustration, while the reporters in front are busily taking notes, others are stepping forward, with notebooks in hand, at the appointed moment by the great clock opposite, to take their seats, and to follow the speaker who is on his legs, not losing a word of his discourse. The side gallery, shown to the left-hand of our Engraving, is one of those reserved for members of the House. The top of the Speaker's Chair, and

some of the hon. gentlemen on the floor of the House, are seen below the Gallery. Another illustration is that of some thirty or forty reporters, in one of the Committee-rooms which are allotted to their use, hard at work transcribing or digesting their notes. Formerly, above a quarter of a century ago, they had no such convenience, but were obliged to drive to and fro in cabs, from Westminster to Blackfriars or Whitefriars, to the Strand or Fleet-street, and back again, several times in the course of a laborious night. Besides those employed by the London and some provincial morning papers, the Press Association, and the Central News and Reuter's agencies, have their reporters in the Gallery of the House.

THE FRAUDS BY AN ADVENTURESS.

An extraordinary story is told of the woman Fearnau who is in custody at Birmingham on the charge of obtaining a large sum of money by a singular fraud. It is said that after obtaining large advances from one Fowell, a colliery owner in Cheshire, which reduced him to beggary, she prosecuted him for sending her threatening letters. In a moment of anger he did write one letter, and her declaration that she was in fear of her life led to his being sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. His term of punishment expired on the 2nd inst., and he is now making known the facts of the case with a view to obtaining some restitution. It is alleged that not only has she forged in more than 150 cases the signature of Lord Coleridge, but also those of Mr. Justice Denman and Mr. Justice Williams.

The examination of the letters which have been discovered in the boxes of the adventuress has considerably aggravated the case against her, and revealed a cunning network of fraud extending over many years for which it would be difficult to cite a parallel. New dupes are being daily brought to light in every part of the country, and the amount of money which the prisoner has obtained by fraudulent pretences and forged documents from various sources is already estimated at little short of £20,000. Most of the 4605 letters which are in the hands of the police evidently had cheques and bank-notes inclosed from the writers, who seemed to consider themselves highly favoured in being permitted to advance money to "his Lordship" pending the settlement of affairs. One hundred and fifty letters from one gentleman had been accompanied by money remittances varying from £10 to £120. The prisoner's capacity for imitating handwriting is most extraordinary. Comparing the letters purporting to come from the Lord Chief Justice with those bearing the forged signature of the late Home Secretary, Sir R. Cross, and Justices Denman and Williams, it is difficult to believe they were written by the same person. Among the letters found was one signed "Cross," dated London, July 13, 1878. It runs as follows:—"Your case is under special jurisdiction, and no doubt a speedy settlement may be relied upon. You will hear from the Court directly any steps may be ordered that will give you interest and freedom in your trying case." The letter is written in red ink, and is a wonderful imitation of Sir R. Cross's handwriting. It is observed that after the death of Sir Alexander Cockburn, the late Lord Chief Justice, prisoner sent out all the letters purporting to come from Lord Coleridge in large black-edged envelopes, bearing an imitation of the Royal arms. The prisoner is proved to be the daughter of a Liverpool policeman, who died some years ago. Since she has been in custody the woman has stated that but for Lord Coleridge she would never have been arrested. In addition to personating Lord Clinton and pretending to be a great heiress, it seems that she has victimised persons under various other aliases. One of the victims not only parted with the whole of his own, but borrowed £1100 from friends to lend her, so certain was he that the woman was the genuine Lord Clinton who was supposed to be dead.

There seems to be no end to the revelations made in connection with this case. It is now asserted that the woman is, by the mother's side, connected with the Butler family, her grandfather having been a brother of the Earl of Lanesborough. Mrs. Fearnau declares she has been as much deceived by her daughter as any one, and believed her entitled to a vast fortune and large estates.

BIRTHPLACE OF THE MAHARATTA POWER.

Sir Richard Temple read before the Geographical Society on Monday a paper on "The Geography of the Birthplace and Cradle of the Mahratta Power in Western India;" Lord Aberdare, F.R.S., in the chair. The reader described the rise of the Mahratta Power, the advance of a despised and abject race to dominion over what is now the British Empire in India, and attributed it to the possession of martial qualities fostered by the immense military and political advantages afforded by a country studded with mountains, fastnesses, and strongholds. The Deccan was a country of this kind, a fertile and thickly populated strip of land along the seacoast, from which rose a line of precipitous hills to the tableland beyond, in which was built the capital Poonah. Here was situated Lorna, which Savaji, the leader of the Mahrattas, selected as the site of his first stronghold, and Rayash selected by him as defensible, when his exploits rendered such a retreat advisable. From these, by force of mingled treachery and daring, he extended his sway; and his successors, on the foundation he prepared, built up the empire that at one time extended even to the walls of Calcutta itself. The fastnesses are now pierced by the "resources of civilisation" by roads and railways, but even so they presented no trifling difficulties, and in 1879 it required all the power of the Bombay Government to suppress a Mahratta rising. The existence of such a place showed how necessary it was to be ever vigilant if the British Empire in India was to be maintained, for these warlike tribes only required an opportunity to be again as troublesome as they had been in the past.

A discussion, in which Sir Bartle Frere and the chairman took part, succeeded. Sir Bartle Frere, in remarking on the interest and the accuracy of the narrative, expressed the hope that Sir Richard would expand the subject and publish it in a couple of volumes.

The Senatus of the University of Aberdeen notify that the Sir Erasmus Wilson Chair of Pathological Anatomy has now been founded and endowed. The deed has been communicated to the Home Office, and the endowment of £1000 has been received by the University. Sir Erasmus has nominated the Crown as patron of the Chair.

Charles Howard, who has passed under many other names, was charged at the Westminster Police Court yesterday week with endeavouring to obtain, by fraudulent pretences, money from the Duke of Montrose, the Duke of Sutherland, the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Spencer, and other noblemen. Evidence was given tending to show that the accused, who in 1876 was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for fraudulently obtaining money, and who was liberated only last October, had subsequently planned similar frauds; and it was stated that between five and six thousand letters, complaining of the prisoner's frauds, are now in the hands of the Treasury. He was again remanded.

NOVELS.

Wickedness, if it be confined within the three volumes of *Faust* by Herman Charles Merivale (Chapman and Hall), a work which, though it certainly testifies of the author's intellectual culture and literary ability, leaves upon the mind an impression of his capabilities rather as a writer of melodramatic pieces for the stage than as a novelist. He certainly is not a master of story-telling, else he would know that the constant obtrusion of his own personality, under the totally unnecessary and even absurd alias of "Balbus," when his own name stands out conspicuously on the titlepage, is a great mistake, calculated to irritate the reader, who should be left alone with the characters of the story, to be lost with them in the world of imagination. A mistake of this kind would, from the nature of the case, be impossible in a melodramatic piece intended for the stage. The dialogue, too, the situations, the peculiarities attributed to various speakers, the very catastrophe itself, would all be more effective upon the boards than in the pages of a book. Indeed, in one place the dialogue is actually arranged just as it would be in a printed play. A suspicion, in fact, is excited that a plot and an amount of material which would have been ample for a melodrama to be played before an audience have been spun out to meet the supposed requirements of the novel that is read. The story, which commences with a scene, or with scenes, such as none but a gentleman intimately acquainted with Oxford and its University could have described so well, soon resolves itself into a development of a single character, a Mephistopheles. He is a foreign Count, of course; he exercises a mysterious, magnetic influence over nearly everybody who comes within his range; all "wickedness is print" to him; he fears not God, neither regardeth man; he bets ten thousand pounds against the virtue of a married woman, whose ruin he compasses by the most diabolical means; he has a ring which, though so much is not expressly stated, must have possessed some potent charm, to judge from his use of it on occasions of hesitation, difficulty, or embarrassment; he has no heart, of course, and he cynically expresses a doubt whether he can ever have had a mother; and he comes to a good, old-fashioned melodramatic end, an example of poetical justice. The novel is excellent in parts, powerful in parts, amusing in parts, well written throughout; the hero and heroine are evidently meant to be high ideals of mankind and womankind, and they undoubtedly are models of constant and strictly honourable lovers; but it is difficult to reconcile oneself to the author's manner of dealing with his grand conceptions. The hero does nothing worthy of his reputation either as an intellectual or as a corporeal athlete; and so original a heroine should have had a less commonplace cross to bear: she could never have married such a man as Brent, though the alternative were that the heavens would fall.

Contrast between two sisters is not an unusual subject with novelists, especially lady novelists, who will draw such a despicable specimen of womankind as no man would dare even to conceive in his heart, much less commit to print; and in *Jane Caldecott*: by J. E. Panton (Remington and Co.), we have such a contrast and such a specimen. It is not Jane, however, but her sister, Clarice Caldecott, who is about the most contemptible little sample of pretty selfishness that ever sold herself to the highest bidder. On the other hand, Jane is scarcely the pink of perfection; she may have been as honest as the day, but she must have been a very disagreeable young person at times; she is expressly stated to have not been ladylike, but then she was scarcely even maidenly in her behaviour to her sister's lover or lovers; and she betrays a very suspicious readiness to be untruthful on the slightest provocation. The story, which is crude, and chiefly remarkable for blunt and strong language, tinged, and more than tinged, with irreverence, as many people count irreverence, tells how one of two sisters played unintentionally into the hands of the other, so that she who did not scheme at all obtained both the husband and the property that should, either one or the other, have fallen to the lot of her who schemed a great deal. An accident, no doubt, will do wonders; but the sudden conversion brought about by the accident which happened to vulgar, grasping, unromantic, self-seeking Tom Holland, deserves a place in the category of miracles. The novel contains some pleasant scenes, some laughable scenes, and one powerful, touching scene, a little spoilt by verbiage; and there is much talk about painting and artists and dealers in pictures, as was to be expected from a writer nearly related (as stated in the dedication) to the painter of "The Derby Day." Perhaps the slightest of all the sketches is the best of all the portraits in the book: there is not much of Mrs. Caldecott, the mother of the two sisters, but what there is could hardly be better done, representing to the life the ordinary mother with girls to marry, and with the conventional morality of nearly all such mothers.

Romances have, to a great extent, given place in these practical days to novels like those of which *In Trust*: by M. O. W. Oliphant (Longmans) may be considered an excellent sample. They are works of fiction, but, instead of steeping the weary reader's soul in oblivion of ordinary life and taking a flight into the realms of the utterly impossible, no doubt, yet of the bright and consoling, they present a more or less carefully executed sketch of persons, places, things, motives, and actions, all bearing a singular resemblance to common-place reality. In the present instance, however, the reality is, perhaps, not common-place; it is to be hoped that cold, sordid calculation, where affairs of the heart are concerned, is not so characteristic of our age as the novel would lead one to suppose that it is, and, though there may be here and there a pretty little half-selfish, half-generous, wholly unprincipled, traitress like Rose Mountford, such a combination must assuredly be rare. The humour of the writer, exhibited through the medium of Keziah, is extremely amusing; but the tone of the story is by no means pleasing, and the conception of human nature, as it is moulded by the doctrines of the nineteenth century, is more than a little cynical. There are, nevertheless, sweet, pure, honourable, self-sacrificing, or, at any rate, far from self-seeking, personages to act as foils to the sordid; and thus relief is afforded amid the strain of disgust. The novel is noticeable for a reason unconnected with its literary features; the three volumes are published at the price of twelve shillings instead of the usual thirty-one and sixpence. The innovation is the more worthy of remark, because the writer holds a high rank among novelists.

It is stated that the terms of settlement under which all litigation in connection with the Emma Mine, whether in England or America, is finally disposed of, have been carried to completion. According to the terms of settlement, the liquidator, Mr. Alexander D. MacDougall, has registered the "New Emma Silver Mining Company (Limited)," and has caused to be vested in it "the Emma Mine, with a title clear of all claims and incumbrances whatsoever," as shown to the satisfaction of the company's legal advisers.



THE NEW SMOKING ROOM.



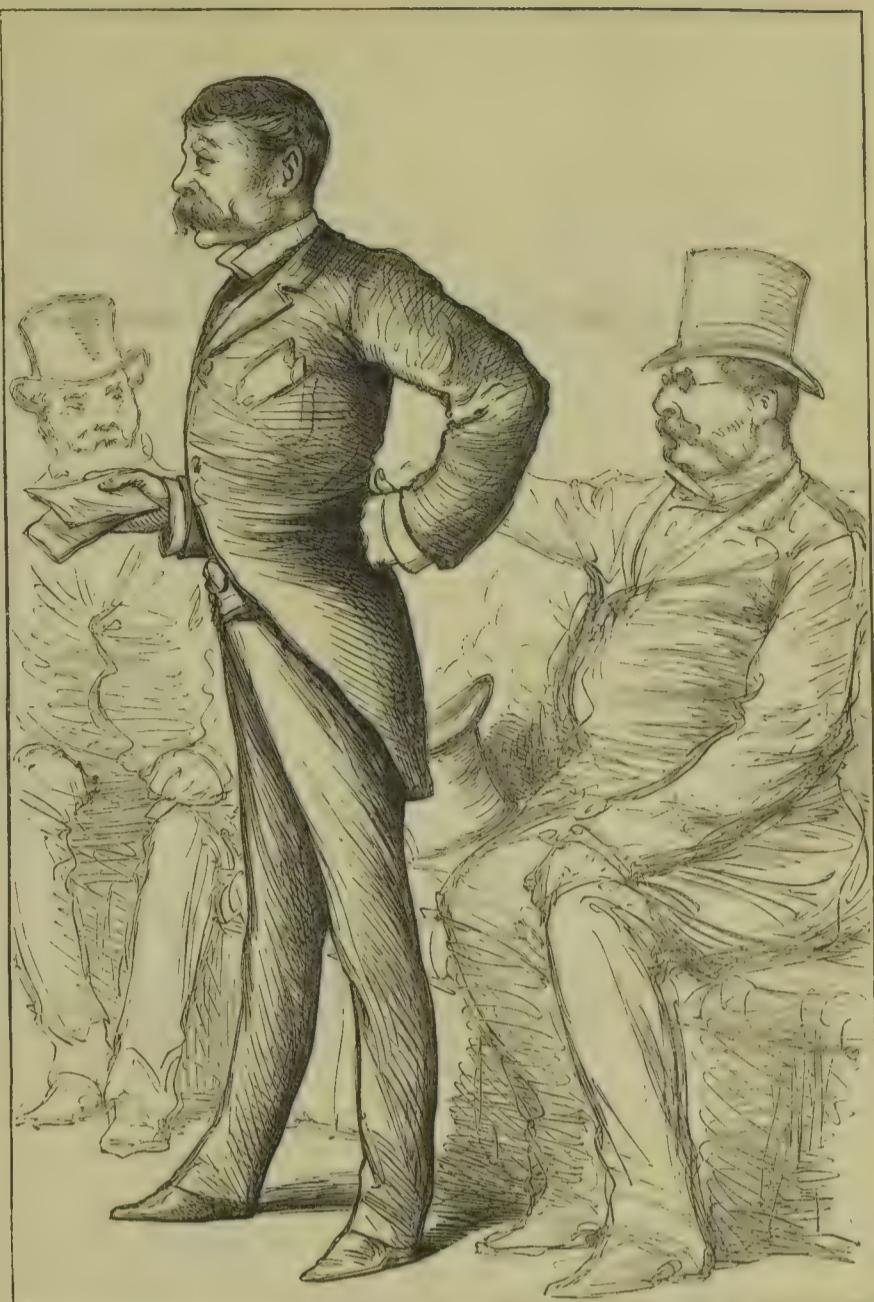
MEMBERS' PRIVATE CORRIDOR.



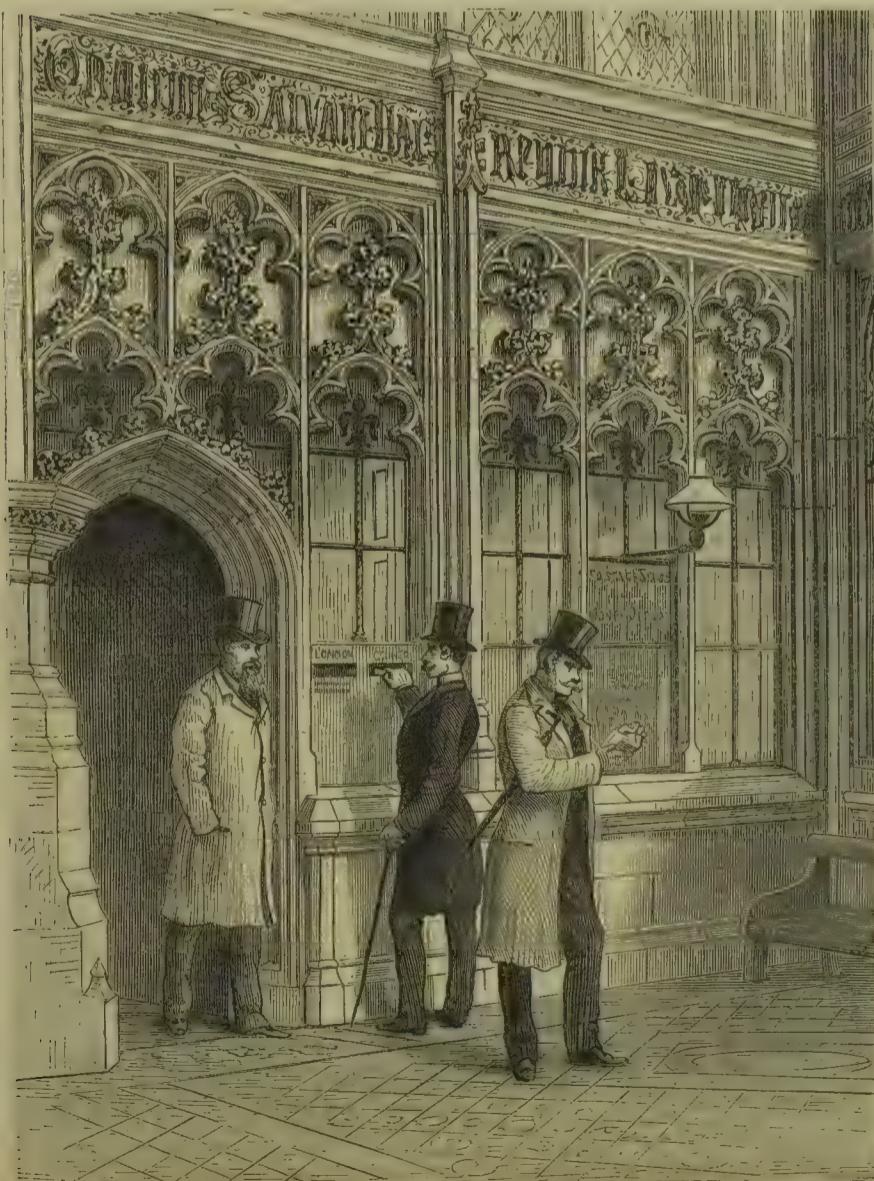
THE TEA ROOM.



THE PETITION BAG.



THE LEADER OF THE FOURTH PARTY.



THE POST OFFICE.



DIVISION BARRIER AND LOBBY.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THE SENSE OF TOUCH.

Professor McKendrick, began his fourth lecture, given on the 7th instant, by remarking that probably touch was the most primitive of all the senses; and then described its anatomical arrangements in man. These consist of the end bulbs of Krause, the touch corpuscles of Wagner, and the bodies first described by Vater, and usually called Pacinian, after Pacini, their closest examiner. All these minute corpuscles contain a gelatinous-like matter, in which the ends of the nerves are imbedded. Tactile sensations are excited by mechanical contact, pressure, or traction. The mode of excitation varies according as the body is solid, liquid, or gaseous, and sensibility increases with the amount of pressure, till it becomes pain. Inequality of pressure is one of the conditions of tactile sensation; hence the use of papillæ to increase the points of contact, and therefore the delicacy of touch. After illustrating this by the vibrations of tuning forks, and alluding to the sensation caused by contact with fluids and gases, the Professor suggested the probable mode of action of the terminal organs. Mere contact may give rise to sensations differing in quality; such as the touch of metal, wood, and fat. Weber's method of testing the delicacy of touch was described as observing compound tactile sensations. Tactile sensibility increases from the proximal towards the distant end of the limb—e. g., from the shoulder to the fingers. More than four or five points of contact cannot be observed at the same moment. It was shown by experiment that one continuous impression may be produced by about six hundred tactile impressions in a second. The sensation of touch does not correspond exactly to the duration of the excitant; and sometimes is referred to the surface of a body beyond it, as when we touch teeth. In concluding, the Professor explained how there may be a tactile field corresponding to visual field.

CORALS.

Professor H. N. Moseley, F.R.S., gave his fourth and concluding lecture on Thursday, the 9th inst. He began with a description of the structure of the Styleridae, the family of Hydrozoan corals, which, together with the Milleporidae, forms the group Hydrocorallinae. The Styleridae are characterised by the complicated system of division of labour which exists amongst the various members composing the colonies or stocks. In each stock certain members (dactylozooids) are devoid of mouths and stomachs, and are devoted to catching food; others (gastrozooids) receive the food from the former, and digest it, thus nourishing the whole colony by the products of digestion, which are distributed over the entire stock by a complex network of canals. Other zooids perform the sole functions of reproduction. These arrangements vary in different genera. The skeletons of the cyclo-systems very closely assimilate with the calices of Anthozoan corals in appearance, and were always taken for such till the true nature of the Styleridae was discovered by the lecturer. The lecture concluded with remarks on the depths at which various corals grow, and the sensitiveness of some species in this respect, and with an exhibition of some photographed views of coral reef scenery. The third lecture was illustrated by fine specimens of raw and manufactured coral, lent by Messrs. Phillips, of Cockspur-street; and at the fourth lecture Messrs. Greek and Co., of Naples and Rathbone-place, exhibited a valuable and interesting collection.

CLIMATE OF COUNTRY AND TOWN.

Professor Frankland, D.C.L., F.R.S., began his discourse at the Friday evening meeting, on the 10th inst., by remarking that climate is not altogether beyond our volition, though generally so regarded. It is made up of two factors, sun-heat and warmth of air. The amount of sun-heat depends upon the length of the day and on the quantity of suspended matter and aqueous vapour in the air; and the warmth of the air depends upon contact with matter heated by the sun's rays, and upon the stoppage of radiation from the earth by aqueous vapour; and the surface upon which sun-heat falls greatly affects both factors. This was illustrated by throwing the electric light upon various surfaces, such as black paper, green turf, sand of various colours, and whitewash. Dark surfaces warm the air, while white ones keep it cool, but warm it by radiant reflection. The difference is powerfully felt on cloudless summer days near the sea-level and on mountain heights. Thus at Bellagio, where, with comparatively low solar intensity, the heat is oppressive, while at Diavolezza, with a much higher solar intensity, the sensation is cool and refreshing. The conditions most favourable for a genial climate, depending on the solar intensity, are great elevation above the sea-level, and light-coloured ground and background. The conditions depending upon air temperature are dark-coloured ground and background, and slight elevation above sea-level. Common to both are shelter, reception of direct and reflected rays, a clear sun with white clouds, and a clear atmosphere without dust, smoke, or fog. The climate of towns depends much upon a clear atmosphere in winter. We create an impenetrable barrier by smoke or the products of combustion of bituminous coal—viz., soot, tar, and steam. 33,333 tons of bituminous coal are daily consumed in our grates in London in winter, each ton giving off six cwt. of volatile but condensable products. This acts in the production of town fogs, by supplying the basis of all fogs, condensed watery particles, by determining the condensation of atmospheric moisture in the form of fog, and by coating the fog particles with tar, and thus making them more persistent. There are various ingenious smoke-consuming grates; but these can never appreciably replace the 1,800,000 fire-places in London. If 20,000 were so replaced it would be deemed a great success, at a cost of £100,000; but London fog would not thereby be perceptibly less dense. At a cost of 1s. every grate could be made to burn coke or anthracite, which are both abundant and cheap; and it is only by the total suppression of bituminous coal in London that fogs can be abated. Dr. Frankland's statements were substantiated by experiments and diagrams giving the results of observations made with special apparatus.

BEETHOVEN'S PLACE IN MUSICAL HISTORY.

Professor Pauer began his fourth and concluding lecture on Saturday last, the 11th inst., with a glance at the state of music before Beethoven, and then commented on his progress and improvement. In the first period of his work, the influence of Mozart and Haydn, and the social life of Vienna, where music was highly patronised and studied by aristocratic amateurs, is very apparent. In the second period he threw off these bonds and became a free and independent writer, and composed his grandest and most perfect works, attaining qualities never before realised. His work possesses greater originality; and he now describes deep and strong feeling with all the power of his genius. Thus, in Sonata op. 19, he not only portrays melancholy as a feeling, but indicates its origin, development, and various phases. In the musical art he stands as much alone, as completely a giant as Shakespeare in poetry. He never forgets beauty of expression, light and shade, and gradations. In the third period of his life, when deafness overtook him, he deviated from the plain and smooth path of order, and began to think lightly of rules which he had hitherto faithfully followed, and became diffuse and somewhat

cloudy, and occasionally unintelligible. In an eloquent peroration Professor Pauer said that Beethoven stands wholly apart in the history of music. Just as Handel in his time reached the highest point of perfection with regard to the oratorio, as Bach succeeded in securing in his fugues the greatest triumph of the scientific part of music, and as Mozart achieved in his operas the greatest dramatic triumph, even so did Beethoven secure for instrumental music the most complete and the noblest victory. The following cantatas were performed as illustrations: Op. 81 (Les Adieux, l'Absence et le Retour), and one in E major, op. 109.

Professor Odling will give a discourse on Sir B. C. Brodie's Researches in Chemical Allotropy.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The prize distribution of the 4th Kent at Woolwich Arsenal last Saturday evening was attended by Lord Chelmsford, who expressed himself pleased with the evidences of the high state of discipline and efficiency to which the regiment, in common with most others of the volunteer army, had now attained.

Last Saturday the first route march of the season of the London Rifle Brigade took place, when this useful practice was pursued under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Haywood, who was assisted by Major Ewens. Some useful drill was performed on the Embankments.

The D company of the London Rifle Brigade held their annual dinner on Monday evening at the London Tavern, under the presidency of their Captain, Earl Waldegrave, whose skill as a marksman had won the gold badge of the regiment for his company during the past year. The exceptional claims of the company as the most efficient in the brigade for three consecutive years secured also the presence of the commandant, Lieutenant Colonel Heywood.

The Lord Mayor presides at the annual distribution of prizes to the 1st London Artillery, at the Guildhall to-day.

The past and present members of the Civil Service Rifle Volunteers will hold a dinner at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday, March 1, in commemoration of the completion of the twenty-first year since the formation of the corps. The Prince of Wales, hon. Colonel of the regiment, will take the chair.

The rifle-shooting "season" in the metropolis will open on March 1 with the first meeting of the North London Rifle Club; that of the South London being fixed to begin on the following day.

At a meeting held at Brighton, under the presidency of the Mayor, it was decided not to invite the commanding officers to hold a review at Brighton this year. This decision was arrived at owing to the Royal Agricultural Society having been asked to hold its show there in June, and to the heavy demands of land occupiers for contingent damages.

A strong effort is being made to hold the Easter Volunteer Review this year at Portsmouth, and the local authorities and the railway companies are working cordially together in making the preliminary arrangements.

During the past week thirty-seven officers, comprising one Lieutenant-Colonel, twelve Captains, eighteen Lieutenants, three Surgeons, and three Chaplains, resigned their commissions in the volunteer force. Against this, however, there are thirty-four new appointments, so that the loss is nearly balanced as far as numbers are concerned. Nearly all the officers who have resigned held certificates of proficiency in their duties, some of them obtained from the military school of instruction.

The annual report of the National Rifle Association refers to matters which will be interesting to riflemen in all parts of the Kingdom and Colonies. The council views with concern the continued decrease during the last few years of the revenue receipts, more especially those derived from annual subscriptions, and attributes the "considerable decrease in entries for prizes" last year to the general depression of incomes throughout the country, and also to the great heat, which at times was so intense as to oblige some of the competitors to abstain from shooting. The arrangements made for interchanging of register keepers worked very well, and that of entering the scores on black boards as well as on the register tickets at the firing points was eminently successful. The council believes that the simple measures adopted were the means of stamping out the feelings of suspicion which had unfortunately been prevalent at some of the former meetings. Referring to the Mullen's competition, which created great interest and was the special feature of the meeting, the council anticipate that the entries this year will be very numerous, and announce that a contest of a similar nature is being arranged between teams of the Army, Militia, Yeomanry, Volunteers, and sailors from her Majesty's men-of-war, for a challenge trophy, presented by Messrs. Brinsmead and Sons. After a reference to the St. George's Vase controversy, and to the intention of Colonel Lindsay to increase the annual donation from his committee to the National Rifle Association from £200 to £300, the council expresses its belief that the proposed contest between Great Britain and the United States will be of the greatest national interest, and they will spare no effort to carry it out in a manner worthy of its importance.

The Board of Trade Returns show that in January last 5369 persons sailed from the Mersey for various places. They included 3402 English, 9 Scotch, 297 Irish, 1418 foreign, and 243 whose nationality was not given. Their destinations were—United States, 4578; British North America, 462; Australia, 7; South America, 145; New South Wales, 2; East Indies, 93; West Indies, 6; China, 13; South Africa, 3; and the West Coast of Africa, 60. The figures show a decrease of 1080 on the emigration of December, and an increase of 1282 on the return for January last year.

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GOVERNMENT OF LONDON.

Mr. Firth, M.P., has written a treatise for the Cobden Club on "The Government of London, and how to reform it." As it is upon the lines of this work that the Government bill has been drafted, it may be interesting to indicate the nature of its contents. The greater part of the 270 pages is occupied with an ample statement of the powers, functions, and privileges of the Corporation of the City of London and the Metropolitan Board of Works, the remainder being devoted to a statement of the advantages to be derived from the creation of a municipality for the whole metropolis.

It is suggested that "if a general London municipality be established, the Lord Mayor may be usefully elected from amongst the whole body of citizens. If such new corporation were constructed on the principle of extending the City over the metropolis, the new Lord Mayor would at first retain the present functions of the City Mayor, except those which are connected with the administration of justice." In the constitution of an extended municipality it is proposed to abolish the Court of Aldermen, transferring its functions to the central council, to determine the magistracy of aldermen, and appoint stipendiary magistrates in the City; and to vest in the Crown the appointments of the Recorder and Common Serjeant. With regard to special civic privileges, Mr. Firth suggests that all the charters should be repealed, and, "in the Act of Parliament constituting a new Corporation, to re-enact in clear terms such charters as are applicable to existing circumstances and likely to be of advantage to the community. There would be no injustice in claiming for the whole of London the benefit of these ancient charters, whose advantages are now obtained for the City alone. Not merely would it be in exact accord with the principle and precedent of 1835, but an examination of the terms on which many of them were granted conclusively shows that they were intended for the benefit of the entire metropolis."

With regard to the Board of Works, the hon. member points out that "the borrowing of millions of money on the security of London rates is a matter between the Treasury and the Board, but one over which the ratepayers have no control, and of which they have no knowledge. Public criticism in London is unknown and impossible." Mr. Firth contends, however, that not merely finance, but the control, paving, repairing, and cleansing of the streets, and the administration of all the various functions attributed to the Board by a long series of Acts of Parliament, would be easier and more efficient, as well as more directly under public opinion, if they were vested in one body elected by the ratepayers. "As to all municipal functions, the whole scope of the argument, therefore, points to the necessity of establishing a central representative municipal authority, controlling all administration and all expenditure." Long before the practicability of such a solution had been demonstrated, the Municipal Commissioners of 1837 had stated in their report that they failed "to find any argument on which the course pursued with regard to other towns could be justified which would not apply with the same force to London, unless the magnitude of the change in this case should be considered as converting that which would otherwise be only a practical difficulty into an objection of principle."

The "separate municipality idea," with its ten mayors, hundreds of aldermen, and thousands of councillors, is dismissed as impracticable. "If such a scheme were ever carried out, the conflict of jurisdictions, of interests, and of authority would produce a metropolitan chaos even beyond that which we have delineated. Eleven different rating authorities would divide London amongst them, and the most expert statesman would be puzzled to say what jurisdiction should be given to the central body and what to the local bodies. These latter, moreover, would require even more constituting than a central authority, and would interfere more with existing authorities at the time of transition. The number of men to whom the mayoralty of Islington or the aldermanry of Bethnal-green would be an object of ambition would be small. Neither would such a system result in the presentation to the City area of their cherished privileges and property."

Against the objection that a municipality for the whole of London would be too vast properly to supervise an infinity of detail over so large an area, it is argued that the Board of Works and the School Board do, in fact, at present "from single centres control matters of the closest detail affecting the habitations and lives of the people." In reply to a second objection, that the new authority would be too powerful, a sort of *imperium in imperio*, there are two arguments: first, that the objection is rather one of prejudice than of principle; and, second, that the larger and more important the attributes of the Corporation to be created, the higher the class of public men to be animated by ambition to become members and officials.

The plan of the new municipality developed in this pamphlet is that of "extending the framework of the existing Corporation of London over the whole metropolis," and of incorporating in it the duties of the Board of Works. Thus, "the well-known Corn, Coal, and Finance Committee of the City Corporation would undertake in the new council the work hitherto done by the Finance Committee of the Board of Works. The Epping Forest Committee of the City would be reconstituted, and take the work of the Parks, Commons, and Open Spaces Committee of the Metropolitan Board. As to the work now done by the Fire Brigade Committee and the Building Acts Committee of the Metropolitan Board, these committees would have to be reconstituted as committees of the Central Council. At first all the City committees would probably be retained. The City Lands, Markets, Police, City of London School, Officers and Clerks, Improvement, Orphan School, Law and City Courts, Local Government and Taxation, and Grain Committee, might all continue the matters now controlled by the committees of the existing Corporation, and such other matters of the same kind throughout the metropolitan area as should be intrusted to the new Corporation. The Library Committee might retain the control over the City Library, and also consider the whole question of free libraries and museums throughout the metropolis. Under the Public Libraries Acts the consent of the majority of ratepayers in a district is now requisite."

At present the Common Council consists of 232 members. It is suggested to raise this number to 240, to be elected by forty wards, into which the whole of London would be divided, each of which might also elect one alderman. The author points out that though the Central Council might be able to manage the whole municipal work, it is not necessary to sweep away the local vestries. "Local councils, as part of the new Corporation, might be established in each ward, meeting monthly, under the presidency of the alderman of the ward, to deliberate on the affairs and requirements of the district, thus ensuring their full recognition by the central authority." It is suggested that tenure of office by all the members of the Corporation might be three years. This is the ideal of the "Future of London" under its reformed government:—

"Under a unified municipal system like that here indicated, we might hope that the capital would rapidly advance to take its true position amongst English municipalities. It was the complaint of the Commissioners of 1837 that 'the highest classes of commercial men do not ordinarily take a share in the management of the Corporation, and a large proportion who might, if they pleased, take an important part in the Corporation felt a repugnance to doing so.' This complaint was echoed by the Commissioners of 1854, and it would not be too much to say that the *probrietas* sent up by the wards to advise the City aldermen in the time of King Edward the First occupied a more representative position in the City than the aldermen themselves do to-day. Under a new Corporation we might expect to see this state of things changed. There are in London many thousands of men with leisure, ability, and wide experience who would readily place themselves at the service of the community, and who would bring to it a judgment, a distinction, and a knowledge of affairs which would be of great value. The commercial and trading classes would send representatives of the kind whose absence the Commissioners deplored; the best of our present rulers would be found taking their seats in the council; and, lastly, we might hope for the presence of men understanding the interests and possessing the confidence of London artisans. A Corporation so constituted would rapidly enlist the confidence both of Londoners and of Parliament. With unified, systematic, and representative municipal government the citizens of London would soon learn to take a pride in their city, and, acting together on common lines for the 'common profit of the people'—as the old charters run—would soon elevate her to the position which she is justly fitted to occupy, as the head of the municipalities of the world."

The Metropolitan Board of Works has requested the vestries and district boards to furnish it with information of the works and improvements effected in their respective areas since the commencement of their operations, that it may be laid before Parliament when the Municipal Bill is introduced.

A meeting of delegates from the vestries and district boards of London was held yesterday week at St. Martin's Bresty-Hall to consider the metropolitan water supply. A resolution was passed staying further action until the Ministry had submitted their scheme for providing municipal government for the whole of London.

Some remarkable evidence concerning the manufacture of "genuine Cremonas" was given last Saturday in the Queen's Bench Division. An action was brought against a dealer in musical instruments, of Wardour-street, to recover the loss incurred by paying £55 for a violin which the defendant had represented to be the work of Carlo Bergonzi in 1742. After the purchase the plaintiff was informed that the violin was a comparatively modern one, and in cross-examination the defendant admitted that he had taken a label bearing the name and date from an old violin and placed it inside the one sold. The jury found for the plaintiff, with damages of £70, to include the money paid for the instrument.

A WINTER NIGHT WITH THE POETS.

The glory of the natural world is one great source of the poet's inspiration. The opening days of April, when spring is "leading its earliest green along the lane," when daffodils, that come before the swallow dares, dance in their mirth, and the throats of innumerable birds fill the woods with music—will draw notes of song also from human voices. If at this time of hope and aspiration the young man's fancy "lightly turns to thoughts of love," the poet, susceptible as a lover to all genial influences, makes love also after his fashion; for he too has a mistress, and one who does not grow older with the lapse of years. Gentle spring, however, with its ethereal mildness, is in England sometimes more beautiful in poetry than in fact. If April and May bring flowers in their train, they also bring the bitter east wind. A young May moon is not to be trusted, and we venture to say that even Moore, despite his song, would have preferred spending a moonlight night in May in a well-warmed room than in the chilly avenues of Morna's Grove. For poets, like more prosaic men, are liable to rheumatic fever, and that poor fellow in Gray's Elegy who brushed with hasty steps the dews away in his hurry to meet the sun, paid for his folly with his life.

If spring, notwithstanding its faults, wins the poet's affection, it is in summer and early autumn that he finds his fullest delight. Life is indeed worth something when it can be lived in careless ease out of doors. Mere existence is then a joy; for then the landscape is flooded with beauty, the wealth of nature is scattered freely abroad, and her prodigality, alike soothing and joy-inspiring, satisfies eye and heart. Pictures of summer serenity and of autumnal mellowness abound in our poetical literature. We hear the brook that sings its quiet tune to the sleepy woods—woods from which come "voices of the well-contented doves"—we see the steer leaning his horns into the neighbour field and lowing to his fellow; we feel the heat of summer as we read how the cattle stand, "half in the flood," how in a corner of the buzzing shade the house-dog, with the vacant greyhound, lies outstretched and sleepy; and how the bees think warm days will never cease, "so loaded are their clammy cells."

Much, however, as our poets love summer, the season of restfulness and day-dreams, it cannot be questioned that Winter also, for praise or blame, has received from them an ample share of attention. It is impossible, indeed, to be indifferent about a season that affects so large a measure of our lives; and perhaps one of the uses of the dark days of winter, and the churlish chiding of the wintry wind, is that they give us something to oppose. A smooth course is not necessarily a happy course. Man is a combative animal, indolence is his chief bane; and winter, if only because it demands physical activity, is alike bracing to body and mind. Our poets have felt this, though some of them have uttered hard words about a season which many English men and women consider that they are bound in duty to detest. Shakespeare, a dear lover of summer delights, has not much to say in its favour. He writes of Winter's ragged hand and icy fingers, of old December's bareness, of boughs which shake against the cold—

Bare ruined choirs, where late the sweet birds sang.

And when he wants a symbol of man's ingratitude he remembers the keen tooth of the winter wind, and the biting cold of the bitter sky.

Spenser, too, the poet of the greenwood, shudders when he sees the approach of winter, that "blows the baleful breath," and is the forerunner of death, just as his predecessor, the Scottish poet Gwain Douglas, had done before him. Strange that Douglas, who, as Bishop of Dunkeld, lived for some time in the loveliest district of Perthshire, should have failed to perceive the intense charm of a Highland winter, when the ground is crisp with frost, when the snow, rose-coloured, lies on the hills catching the mild light of a January sun, when the very scent of the keen air gives a feeling of vigour, and the lake, ice-bound, has its firm surface covered with skaters or curlers.

Winter in the streets of great cities is too often a time of mud and slush and misery; but winter among the mountains has a serene beauty, a joyous aspect which may well inspire the poet's song. Wordsworth felt this beauty strongly, and has recorded in memorable lines his boyish glee in skating while the shades of evening closed around him on the Cumberland lake:—

All shod with steel,
We hissed along the polished ice in games
Confederate, imitative of the chase
And woodland pleasures—the resounding horn,
The pack loud chiming, and the hunted hare;
So through the darkness and the cold we flew,
And not a voice was idle; with the din
Smitten, the precipices rang aloud,
The leafless trees and every icy crag
Tinkled like iron. . . .

"The child is father of the man;" and even in those young days the future poet loved at times to escape from his companions to some lonely part of the lake, and there, stopping short after the rapid motion, to watch the cliffs stretching behind him in solemn train,

Till all was tranquil as a dreamless sleep.

Cowper, who deserves in some respects to be called the poet-laureate of winter, never skated on a Cumberland lake in his life, and in his later and poetical days would have been appalled at afeat so daring. His view of winter is that of the man who sees the snow falling, and listens to the howling of the wind while sitting cosily by a bright fire with his feet upon the fender. In his invocation to Winter the poet crowns him "King of intimate delights, fireside enjoyments—home-born happiness." It is not the rough blast and the treacherous snow-storm and the nipping cold that give him poetical delight, but rather the sense that, safe from all discomfort, he can spend his evening twining silken threads round ivory reels," while Mrs. Unwin reads, or Lady Austen, the poet's "Sister Ann," invents subjects for his verse. Not his to ride in the darkness, Tam o' Shanter-like, despising "mosses, waters, slaps and stiles," not his upon a raw and gusty day to plunge like Caesar into the angry flood, but, well wrapped in broad cloth, he will venture on a bright morning to walk where the snow, intercepted by outspread branches, has left a space clear for him. The desolation of winter has been described with wonderful felicity by Thomson; Cowper, musing in the January sunshine under leafless trees, presents with equal effect some of its softer features. He pictures the bents and coarser grass fledged with icy feathers, the slow-paced swain plunging his broad, keen knife into the haystack, and the cattle waiting for their fodder "in unrecumbent sadness," the woodman leaving unconcerned the cheerful haunts of men for the lonely forest, while his dog,

Wide scampering, snatches up the drifted snow
With ivory teeth, or ploughs it with his snout;
Then shakes his powdered coat and barks for joy.

We see, too, the "feathered tribes" trooping at the housewife's call from some nook in which they have gossiped side by side, "diligent to catch the first faint gleam of smiling day," while the redbreast, flitting from spray to spray, shakes

From many a twig the pendent drops of ice

That tinkle in the withered leaves below.

"Cowper," says Mr. Lowell, "is still the best of our descriptive poets for everyday wear;" and if anyone doubts this let him take up "The Task," which has, perhaps, been lying long upon his shelves unheeded, and read the fourth, fifth, and sixth books, which are dedicated to Winter. The Olney poet, by-the-way, true poet though he be, has his prosaic side, which cannot be said of Keats, whose rich verse, whatever faults it may have, never touches on the verge of prose. He, too, like his great master, Spenser, loves to sing of summer, but his name may not inaptly be recalled upon a winter evening, not because he has written some pretty stanzas on a "drear-nighted December;" but on account of the singularly happy art with which, in his immortal "Eve of St. Agnes," he has managed to give to a wintry season the glory and glow of the summer's prime. The opening lines show in a few touches the icy coldness of the night.

St. Agnes' Eve—Ah, bitter chill it was!
The owl, for all his feathers, was a-cold;
The hare limp'd trembling through the frozen grass,
And silent was the flock in woolly fold;
Numb were the Beadsman's fingers while he told
His rosary—

But within doors there is revelry; the chamber "glows" to receive a thousand guests. Madeline, heedless of the gay cavaliers, fixes her "maiden eyes divine" on the floor, brooding on the visions of delight St. Agnes may grant her that evening. Meanwhile young Porphyro, with heart on fire for Madeline, has come across the moors, and is concealed by an old beldame in the girl's chamber. Everybody has read, or ought to have read, the lovely description, as pure as it is beautiful, of the fair creature undressing, and kneeling "for Heaven's grace and boon;" but everyone may not have noticed how the whole picture glows with warm colour. The wintry moon that shines on the casement throws warm gules on Madeline's breast, rose-bloom falls on her hands, and on her hair a glory like a saint. She unclasps her warmed jewels, and if her nest is soft and chilly, the chill is soon exchanged for the popped warmth of sleep. Once, indeed, the poet describes the room also as chilly, but this is but to make the contrast stronger of the summer beauty that fills it. The frost-wind, too, may blow and the sharp sleet patter against the windowpanes; but when Porphyro melts into the maiden's dream, "as the rose blendeth its odour with the violet," the reader feels that "the purple light of love" has changed the rough, stormy season of winter into one of sunshine and calm.

Keats's lovely poem has surely a lesson, which, though not intended by the poet, might be well applied by the preacher. This, however, is not the place for a sermon. Enough to say that all true poetry carries with it a moral significance, which places our greatest poets among the wisest teachers of mankind. With such teachers, not one winter night only, but many, might be spent with infinite advantage.

J. D.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Bridget's Reply," written by Herbert Harraden, and composed by Ethel Harraden, is a song with a great deal of quaint character, both in the music and the words, which are well suited to each other. Messrs. Cocks and Co. are the publishers, as also of two effective transcriptions for the piano-forte, in very opposite styles, by F. Lemoine. One is an adaptation of Handel's graceful aria, "Verdi prati;" the other, of the old English song, "The Vicar of Bray;" another similarly elaborated arrangement (from the same publishers) being "Un Souvenir de Beethoven," by W. Smallwood.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. are active promulgators of good and cheap editions of music of permanent value, vocal and instrumental. They have just issued a neat and portable edition (vol. I.) of Schubert's songs for a mezzo-soprano voice; twenty of these exquisite pieces (with English words by Madame N. Macfarren) being given for eighteenpence. In similar form (large octavo) the same publishers have brought out Schumann's beautiful "Mignon's Requiem," in vocal score with piano-forte accompaniment, and a skilfully written "Te Deum," by Mr. W. G. Cusins. Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. have also begun the publication of the organ works of Bach in a beautiful library edition (full music size, oblong), superintended and revised by Dr. Bridge and Mr. J. Higgs.

A song by B. Tours, entitled "Rosa Clare," is full of pathos, a very happy effect being obtained by the introduction towards the end of the hymn known as "Abide with me." It is published by W. Czerny, as also are a pleasing trio, "Bright the yule logs glow," and a light and airy piano-forte piece, "Andulka," Caprice Bohémien.

From Messrs. Ransford we have "Two Streamlets," a characteristic song by H. Pontet; and "Oftentimes" and "The Rest of the Story," graceful and easy songs, by Cotsford Dick.

"The Organist's Quarterly Journal" (Novello, Ewer, and Co.) has now nearly completed its seventh volume with the number for the new year, which contains a series of well-written pieces by Herr J. Katterfeldt, G. Hepworth, F. Harvey, E. Evans, J. Benson, and E. W. Healey.

"Stray Leaves," twelve little sketches for the piano, by F. Pascal (Joseph Williams), are melodious and pleasing trifles, well calculated to interest juvenile students of the instrument. From the same composer and publisher we have "Deux Aix de Danse," "Sarabande," and "Canarie," characteristic pieces in a pleasing style.

"The Violin Student," by Henry Farmer (from the same publishers), has reached its fifth number, which contains several pieces by Schubert, well and easily adapted for the violin, with piano-forte accompaniment.

"A Wayside Posy," by M. Watson, and "Faithful Evermore," by S. Champion, are melodious vocal pieces lying within easy means of accomplishment; these are also published by Mr. J. Williams, as are a flowing "Barcarolle"—"In a Gondola," and "Christmas Roses," very pretty piano-forte duets, by J. B. Wekerlin.

Great painstaking on the part of Mr. Rimmel to find novelties for this year's Valentines has been attended with corresponding success. Among his designs are some excellent ones—esthetic, mediæval, and otherwise. There are, besides, suitable gifts as love-tokens by enamoured swains, such as painted fans, scent sachets, and handkerchief satchels, all in most gorgeous array. This notice appears, unfortunately, a day or two after the fair, owing to the packet not reaching us in time to be noticed last week.

Colonel Hill, C.B., of Cardiff, presided yesterday week at the fifth annual meeting of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, which was held at the Cannon-street Hotel; and, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the gathering on the present position of the shipping trade. At the annual dinner in the evening Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P., in proposing the principal toast, expressed his satisfaction at the general state of the mercantile marine, and recommended the shipping interest to co-operate with the Board of Trade when invited to do so.

ART NOTES.

Mr. Sidney Colvin, of Trinity College Cambridge, Slade Professor of Fine Art at the University, was on Saturday last re-elected for a fourth term of three years.

Yesterday week at a meeting of the Royal Scottish Academy held in Edinburgh, Mr. Robert Gibb, A.R.S.A., was elected an Academician, in the room of the late Mr. William Brodie.

The students' preliminary examination for 1882 was recently held in the hall of the Surveyors' Institution. Of the thirty candidates who entered their names seventeen satisfied the examiners, Mr. E. C. Randle, of Tavistock, heading the list.

On Monday afternoon the second annual Exhibition of Fine Arts was opened in the Townhall at Bournemouth. There is a good collection of works by celebrated English and foreign artists.

An exhibition of pictures by the late Mr. John Linnell is opened at the gallery of Messrs. A. Toth and Sons, 5, Haymarket. The collection comprises many choice examples of the master. The proceeds of the exhibition will be devoted to the benefit of the Artists' General Benevolent Fund.

At the meeting on Monday night of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, held at its rooms in St. Martin's-place, Mr. C. F. Wadmore read an elaborate paper on old Fulham Bridge, which is about to be demolished by the Metropolitan Board of Works.

An exhibition of arts and industries of Worcestershire is to be opened on July 17 in a large building at Worcester, under the presidency of Earl Beauchamp, Lord Lieutenant of the county. A guarantee fund amounting to close on £3000 has already been raised.

The additions to the Cleopatra's Needle ordered by the Metropolitan Board of Works were last week completed by the fixing of the inscription plates in the pedestal. These, in common with the sphinxes, and cornices, which conceal the dilapidated condition of the base, have been executed in bronze from the designs of Mr. G. Vulliamy, the Board's architect.

The Fine Art Exhibition opened on Monday at Lewes by the Earl of Chichester is, the *Sussex Advertiser* says, a great success. The arrangements do credit to the committee, and the collection of paintings is worth a visit, even from a distance. The Industrial Exhibition is also interesting. The exhibition, although originally intended to last only a fortnight, will be kept open three weeks.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states, with regard to the magnificent collection of china, enamels, &c., bequeathed by the late Mr. John Jones, of Piccadilly, to South Kensington, that until the whole of the art treasures of the deceased have been valued for the purpose of inland revenue nothing will be done towards their transfer to South Kensington Museum. After they have been valued they will be catalogued afresh, and subsequently they will be forwarded to the great national collection which they will do so much to enrich.

DAY CENSUS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

The application of the Corporation to the Registrar-General, and to the Chairman of the Local Government Board, during the Session of 1880, to include in the Census Bill powers to take a subsidiary day census of the city of London, was not acceded to. The Corporation therefore gave instructions for this important work to be carried out, and the enumeration was effected on April 25 last. The results are in every way striking, and furnish a full and instructive refutation to assertions which are frequently made with the view of degrading the city of London, as regards its relative position as one of the districts of the metropolis.

The City stands second of the thirty-nine parishes and districts represented on the Metropolitan Board of Works as regards population; Islington coming first with 282,628; the City of London and Liberties next with 261,061; Lambeth, 253,569; St. Pancras, 236,209; Wandsworth, 210,397; and then follow Camberwell, Hackney, Kensington, Poplar, Marylebone, Greenwich, Bethnal-green, Shoreditch, Fulham, Newington (Surrey), Paddington, Mile-end Old Town, &c.

As regards the relative position of the City to some of the leading incorporated cities and towns, in respect of population, with the exception of the cities of Liverpool and Manchester, and the towns of Birmingham, Leeds, and Sheffield, the City of London stands at the head of the incorporated Parliamentary boroughs.

With respect to rateable value, as compared with the thirty-nine parishes and districts of the Metropolis, the city heads the list by a very considerable amount; the rateable annual value of the City of London and Liberties is £3,535,494; St. George, Hanover-square, £3,005,358; St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, £1,969,501; St. Pancras, £1,791,099; St. Mary, Islington, £1,756,673; St. Marylebone, £1,656,874; then Lambeth, Wandsworth, Paddington, and Hackney, all about a million and a half; then Camberwell, St. James's, Westminster, Greenwich, &c., which are under a million, but considerably above £600,000; and next follow Chelsea, Fulham, and a long list under £600,000.

It may be further stated that each of the 198 incorporated cities and towns in England and Wales have a less rateable value than the City of London, the rateable value of Liverpool being £3,211,314; Manchester, £2,296,537; Birmingham, £1,454,329; and Leeds, £1,102,691: these four being the only places with a rateable value above £1,000,000.

Testing its fiscal position, the City stands first of all the Parliamentary boroughs of the metropolis as regards the amount of its assessment under the commercial and trading Schedule D of the income tax, as will be seen by the following statement of the net profits charged with income duty for the year 1879-80, under that schedule:—City of London, £30,263,424; Marylebone, £11,741,016; Westminster, £9,476,160; Finsbury, £6,976,056; Southwark, £4,543,776; Lambeth, £2,896,512; Tower Hamlets, £2,563,152; Chelsea, £1,509,792; and Hackney, £1,370,688.

Turning from the Parliamentary boroughs of the metropolis to the incorporated towns and cities, there will be found the same overwhelming commercial and fiscal superiority of the City of London, the net profits charged to income duty, under the commercial Schedule D, for the year 1879-80 being—Liverpool, £9,980,976; Manchester, £8,832,192; Birmingham, £3,421,056; Leeds, £2,127,168; Bristol, £1,927,056; Sheffield, £1,719,792; Newcastle-on-Tyne, £1,648,656; Bradford, £1,648,080; and Kingston-upon-Hull, £1,016,640. Of course this schedule does not include dividends on public stocks and funds.

It was shown in 1866 that the customs duties paid in London in 1864 exceeded by £481,614 those paid in all the other ports of the United Kingdom, and had done so on an average of the nine years then past by £331,149 per annum.

The report presented to the Corporation also gives valuable details as to the occupations in the City—a table of trades, occupations, and professions; a summary of employers and employed; and the scope, extent, and results of the enumeration of the passenger and vehicular traffic.



A DIVISION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: MEMBERS PASSING THE TELLERS.

THE SPEAKER ON THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

It will be of interest at this juncture to examine the advice which Sir Henry Brand recently gave the House of Commons with regard to the mode of conducting the business of Parliament. On Jan. 31 the Speaker, urbaneest of men, addressed his constituents on public affairs at a meeting held in the Board School-room, Cottenham, near Cambridge.

Sir Henry Brand said that the resolution which was then before the meeting related to the rules for the conduct of the business of the House of Commons, over which he had the honour to preside, and he should be waiting in his duty to his constituents if on a subject of that character he was silent. The resolution concluded with a recognition of his services in the House of Commons, which, coming as it did from his constituents, was especially gratifying to him. The duty of the Speaker of the House of Commons, as the servant of the House, was to see that the rules of that House were observed; those rules being laid down by the House itself. Last Session, however, under exceptional circumstances, which were no doubt in their memory, the House called upon the Speaker to frame rules for the conduct of the business of the House while the state of public business was urgent, and he would, with their permission, explain how that inversion of the usual order of procedure was brought about.

On that very day last year there commenced a memorable

sitting of the House of Commons, in the course of which it became his duty to close a debate by interrupting it and putting the question. He would not detain them by stating the reasons which induced him to take that step; suffice it to say that he so acted because he knew that the integrity of Parliamentary Government was at stake, and therefore he did not hesitate in the course which he thought it his duty to pursue. What he did he did advisedly, and under like conditions he should do the same again. But he earnestly trusted that such conditions would never recur. On that occasion he stated to the House why he had taken that course, and he then concluded with these words:—"Future measures for ensuring orderly debate I must leave to the judgment of the House, but I may add that it will be necessary either for the House itself to assume more effectual control over its debates or to intrust greater authority to the Chair."

At that crisis it was not convenient for the House to assume more effectual control over its debates, and the House preferred to adopt the other alternative suggested, and to intrust greater authority to the Chair. The House at its next day's sitting conferred upon the Speaker unprecedented powers to frame rules for the conduct of the business of the House while the state of public business was urgent. Under those powers he accordingly framed certain rules, which proved effectual. However, they ceased to be operative when

the state of urgency terminated, and they had no longer any vitality.

Now, every man naturally had a partiality for his own offspring, and he confessed to a parental weakness for the rules in question, and he ventured to think that some of them might with great advantage be revived and made permanent. Those rules so framed by him were in three categories. Some of them might be made permanent as they stood without alteration; others might be made permanent after amendment; while those of a more restricted character, framed to meet a grave crisis, might be set aside until such a crisis might again occur. Those rules were on the Journals of the House, and the House would in its wisdom deal with them as might seem fit, and he was persuaded that they might confidently leave the issue to the judgment of the House. In the statement which he made to the House on the eventful sitting to which he had referred, he thought it his duty to put before the House the necessity of assuming more effectual control over its debates. That opinion was deliberately founded upon very careful observation of the debates throughout this and the last Parliament.

It might not be generally known that the House had at present no power to close a debate, and under the existing rules the House was at the mercy of small minorities, who on various grounds desired to obstruct the progress of business.



THE DIVISION LOBBY.



THE TELLERS READING THE RESULT OF A DIVISION.

The will of the House of Commons was expressed by its votes. Every vote involved the putting of a question from the chair, and upon such question every member might speak once and as long as he pleased, provided he spoke to the question, but as by an artifice of debate commonly practised of moving adjournments each member could in effect speak as often as he liked on every question in Committee of the whole House, there was no limit to the number of times each member might speak to each question at every sitting of the House.

The Speaker put from the chair questions by the score, some of them more or less formal, but all of which might become the subject of debate without limit. Neither the House nor the Speaker could close a debate on any one of such questions as long as a member entitled to speak presented himself to address the House. He knew of no power by which a debate might be brought to a close except by the act of the Sovereign when Parliament was prorogued. Face to face with a grave crisis he had closed a debate last Session, but the House had not as yet signified its pleasure as to the action of the Speaker should a similar crisis occur. It was said that freedom of speech might be endangered if the House assumed the power of closing a debate.

Freedom of speech was the breath of the life of the House of Commons, and certainly he would be no party to putting it in peril. But he was persuaded that the House, in its wisdom, might find the way of safeguarding liberty of speech, and of combining order with freedom of debate. Having said these few words with regard to the rules of the House of Commons, he felt that he must now change the subject, otherwise the meeting might regard him as being somewhat obstructive himself.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF LONSDALE.

The Right Hon. St. George Henry Lowther, fourth Earl of Lonsdale, in the county of Westmorland, Viscount and Baron Lowther of Whitehaven, and a Baronet, died on the 8th inst. His Lordship was born Oct. 4, 1855, the eldest son of Henry, third Earl of Lonsdale, by Emily Susan, his wife, eldest daughter of Mr. St. George Francis Caulfield, of Donamont Castle, in the county

of Roscommon, and received his education at Eton. He succeeded to the earldom at his father's death, Aug. 15, 1876. He was a D.L. for Cumberland, and Hon. Colonel Royal Cumberland Militia, and was, besides, a Lieutenant in the Naval Reserve. The Earl married, July 6, 1878, Lady Constance Gladys Herbert, daughter of the late Sidney, Lord Herbert of Lea, and sister of the present Earl of Pembroke, by whom he leaves an only daughter, Lady Gladys Mary Juliet Lowther, born April 9, last year. The family titles pass, consequently, to his next brother, the Hon. Hugh Cecil Lowther, now fifth Earl of Lonsdale, who was born Jan. 25, 1857, and married, June 27, 1878, Lady Grace Cecilia Gordon, sister of the present Marquis of Huntly. The family of Lowther is of great antiquity and large possessions in Westmorland, Cumberland, and Yorkshire.

SIR W. H. CLERKE, BART.

Sir William Henry Clerke, tenth Baronet, of Hitcham, in the county of Buckingham, a principal clerk in the Treasury, died on the 8th inst., at 10, South Eaton-place. He was born, Nov. 17, 1822, the eldest son of Sir William Henry Clerke, Bart., by Mary Elizabeth, his wife, only daughter of Mr. George Watkin Kenrick, of Mertyn, in the county of Flint, and succeeded his father Feb. 16, 1861. Sir William married, November, 1849, Georgina, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Gosling, of Botleys Park, Surrey, and leaves one daughter and two sons. Of the latter, the elder, his successor, now Sir William Francis Clerke, Bart., was born Jan. 16, 1856.

LADY ADELAIDE LAW.

Lady Adelaide Emelia Caroline Law, whose death has just been announced, was born Jan. 31, 1830, the youngest daughter of Charles William, third Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., the distinguished soldier and diplomatist, by his second wife, Frances Anne, only daughter and heir of Sir Harry Vane-Tempest, Bart., of Wynnard and Long Newton, county Durham (and his wife, the Countess of Antrim in her own right). Lady Adelaide was thus half-sister to the late Marquis of Londonderry, K.P., and sister to the present Marquis of Londonderry, K.P., Lord Adolphus Vane-Tempest, M.P., Lord Ernest Vane-Tempest, the Duchess of Marlborough, the late Countess of Portarlington. Her Ladyship was married, Feb. 11, 1852, to the Rev. Frederick Henry Law, M.A., Rector of Lee, Kent.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. C. Chapman Barber, "the father" of the Junior Equity Bar, and a very skilful and experienced Conveyancer.

Mr. Charles Doughty, J.P., at his residence in Lincoln, on the 8th inst., in his sixty-fourth year.

Mr. Arthur William Crichton, J.P. and D.L. for Herefordshire, on the 4th inst. at 11, Eaton-place. He was eldest son of the Rev. W. J. Crichton, of Broadwood Hall, Salop.

Major-General Edward Hope Smith Bowditch, on the 5th inst., at Dr. Hales's house, 58, Harley-street. He entered the Bombay army at the age of sixteen, and served in the Persian campaign under Sir James Outram.

Major-General Robert Vernor Handyside, late Madras Staff Corps, on the 5th inst., in Philbeach-gardens, South Kensington, in his fifty-third year. He entered the Army in 1846; served during the Burmese War, 1852-3; and was some time in the 33rd Madras Native Infantry.

Mr. James Roberts-West, of Alscot Park, county Gloucester, J.P., High Sheriff 1845, on the 6th inst. He was born, April 24, 1811, the eldest son of Mr. James West, of Alscot, who assumed the prefix surname of Roberts, in consequence of his marriage with Anne, only daughter and heiress of Mr. Joseph Roberts, of Newcombe. He married, May 16, 1844, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. J. Moore Boulbee, of Springfield House, by whom he leaves issue. The Wests of Alscot Park are a younger branch of the noble house of Delawarr.

Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, has completed a translation of Dante into Greek, a copy of which he has presented to Mr. Gladstone.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Mr. Henry Spence Fairfoot, of Clement's Inn and Woburn-square, was proved on the 8th inst., the personality being sworn above £123,000. By the will he appoints his friend and partner Henry Webb and his friend Thomas J. Pearson his executors, and he gives to the former all his shares in the Law Life, Legal and General, and London and Provincial Assurance Societies, and to the latter a legacy of £1000. He gives to his clerks legacies to the amount of £1300; and, after legacies to servants, he bequeaths the following charitable legacies, viz.:—To the Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, £200, to be applied at his discretion towards the charitable or benevolent institutions of that parish; and to the Incumbent of Christ Church, Woburn-square, £100, to be applied in like manner towards the benevolent institutions connected with that church and district; to the North London, or University College Hospital, £100; to the Royal Free Hospital, £100; to the hospital for Women, Soho-square, £100; to the Law Clerks' Society, £100; to the Solicitors' Benevolent Society, £100; and to the Bloomsbury Dispensary, £100. The testator then bequeaths considerable legacies to his following friends or members of their families—viz., the Rev. Canon Garbett, the said Mr. Pearson, Mr. Augustus Webster, Mrs. Elizabeth Nicholls, Mrs. Ross Henderson, and the wife and children of the said Henry Webb, and he devises and bequeaths the residue of his estate, real and personal, to the said Henry Webb. By a codicil (dated Aug. 24 last), after reciting that he had that day married, and after referring to his marriage settlement, he makes further provisions for his wife, and bequeaths to her his house and furniture in Woburn-square. He also gives legacies to his wife's children by a former marriage; and in other respects he confirms his will.

The will (dated Dec. 7, 1878), with a codicil (dated July 16, 1879), of Mr. James Yates, J.P., D.L., late of Oakwood Hall, Whiston, Yorkshire, who died on Dec. 3 last, was proved at the Wakefield district registry on the 9th ult. by Samuel Ratcliffe Carrington, William Edward Carrington, Edward Carrington Howard, Henry Jubb, and John William Pye Smith, the executors, the value of the personal estate being over £100,000. The testator bequeaths £400 to the minister and deacons of the Independent Church at Masbro' upon trust to apply the income, first, in keeping his family tomb in repair, and to distribute the remainder among the poor members of their church; £200 to the same persons upon trust, to distribute the income among the poor of Masbro' generally; £200 to the same persons for evangelistic missionary work at Masbro'; £100 to the mission-room, known as St. Philip's mission, in connection with Broomyard Congregational Church, Sheffield; £200 upon trust, to distribute the income among the poor of Whiston; £500 to the Rotherham Hospital and Dispensary; £200 to the London Missionary Society; and £100 each to the Congregational Church Aid and Home Missionary Society, and the British and Foreign Bible Society. The testator leaves to his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Ellen Shaw-Yates, £1000 and all his furniture, plate, pictures, books, effects, horses, carriages, live and dead stock, and the use for life of Oakwood Hall and the grounds of about twenty-five acres; he also leaves a sum of £20,000 upon trust to pay the income to her for life, and at her death the capital for her first son who shall attain twenty-one; to his grandson, Ernest Shaw-Yates, £5000; and numerous legacies to his own and his late wife's relatives, servants, and others. As to the residue of his real and personal estate, one half is to be held upon trust for the children of his said daughter, and the other half for his said daughter for life, and then for her children.

The will (dated July 15, 1878) of Francisco José Pacheco, Baron de San Francisco, late of Rio de Janeiro, who died on Oct. 18, 1880, was proved in London on the 18th ult. by his eldest son, Baron de San Francisco, the executor, the personal estate in England amounting in value to over £42,000. The testator's heirs, as to two thirds of his property, are his children, Francisco José Pacheco, Doña María Henriqueta, Pacheco Gomez, Joaquim Pacheco, and Eduardo Agusto Pacheco. The remaining third of his property, subject to legacies which he bequeaths therewith to godchildren, one of sons, to several churches, and servants, he gives to his eldest son, Francisco José Pacheco.

The will (dated Dec. 26, 1879), with a codicil (dated June 16, 1880), of General Sir William Erskine Baker, K.C.B., late of the Castle, Banwell, Somersetshire, who died on Dec. 16 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by Dame Frances Baker, the widow, the Rev. John William Colvin, the nephew, and Francis Parker, the acting executors, the personal estate exceeding in value £38,000. The testator leaves to his wife his household furniture and £4500, and the use for life of his plate, books, and pictures. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life; at her death, legacies are given to his brother, sister, sister-in-law, nephews, and nieces; and the ultimate residue is to be divided between his five nieces, the daughters of his brother, Captain Vashon Baker.

The will (dated March 30, 1881) of Mr. Thomas Beall, of Oak Villa, Lynton-road, Crouch-end, Hornsey, who died Oct. 6, 1881, was proved on Dec. 29, 1881, under £31,000, by his sons, James Beall and Thomas Beall, and his son-in-law, Frederick George King, and Edward Hawes, the executors and trustees. The testator bequeaths to each the sum of £50, free of legacy duty, and to his widow the sum of £100; freeholds and leaseholds in Lynton-road and The Grove, Hornsey, to his widow for life; freeholds and leaseholds in Shaftesbury-terrace, and freehold stables in Lambton-road, St. Mary, Islington, to his son James Beall; leaseholds in Harrington-grove, Lambton-road, and Beall-place, St. Mary, Islington, to his son Thomas Beall; freeholds at Watford to his daughter, Emma Ellen; leaseholds in Harrington-grove, Hornsey, to his nieces, Eliza, Selina, and Matilda Green, for life. The real and personal residue to be equally divided, after payment of funeral expenses and all debts, &c., between his three children, James Beall, Thomas Beall, and Emma Ellen King.

The will of Captain Robert William Suckling, R.N., late of Albert Villa, Great Malvern, who died on Dec. 24 last, has just been proved by Captain Edward William Frederick Acton, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate exceeding £30,000. The testator, after bequeathing legacies to nephews and great-niece, gives the residue of his real and personal estate to his nephew, the said Captain Acton.

The will (dated June 3, 1876), with two codicils (dated Jan. 17, 1877, and Sept. 17, 1878), of the Rev. Charles Causton, Rector of Lasham, in the county of Southampton, who died on July 28 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by Mrs. Harriet Purefoy Causton, the widow, and William Park Dickins, the executors, the personal estate being valued at upwards of £30,000. The testator gives legacies to his wife, children, and others; £7000 upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his son, Alfred Malcolm; and the residue of the personality to his wife absolutely. All his fee farm rents he gives to his son Francis Jervoise, and all his other real estate to his son Charles Purefoy.

The will (dated Oct. 22, 1878) of Miss Alice Burberry, late of Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, who died on Nov. 29 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by James Tovey Rowe and John Worsley, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £19,000. The testatrix bequeaths legacies and annuities to Mrs. Harriet Jennaway and Mrs. Caroline Gillins; and the residue of her property to Elizabeth Rowe, Henry Burberry Rowe, and John Gillins Worsley.

The will (dated June 25, 1880) of Lady Caroline Georgiana Lascelles, the widow of the Right Hon. William Saunders Scbright Lascelles, late of No. 62, Eaton-square, who died on Nov. 28 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by Claud George William Lascelles, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate amounting to nearly £7000. The testatrix exercises the power of appointment given to her under the will of the Hon. Edwin Lascelles in favour of certain of her children, and leaves the residue of her property to her said son. The deceased was the eldest daughter of George, sixth Earl of Carlisle, K.G.

The will (dated Feb. 8, 1879), with a codicil (dated July 26, 1880), of Count Louis Marie de Tallyrand Perigord, late of No. 18, Avenue de Villars, Paris, who died on Feb. 25 last, has just been proved in London by Elie Louis Roger de Tallyrand Perigord, Prince de Chalais, the surviving executor, the value of the personal estate in England being over £6000. The testator leaves 500f. to the poor of Breuilpont; 1200f. to the commune of Breuilpont for the purpose of building a parsonage; mementos to friends and annuities to old servants; and he appoints his wife, Marie Therese, residuary legatee. He gives to his great-niece Melaine de Ligne, Countess de Beauport, the bare ownership of the lands and château of Breuilpont, with its dependencies, and also his mansion and letting-house in Paris, with the furniture and effects, and the usufruct at his wife's death. The testator states that nothing has shocked him more in his life than luxurious funerals, and he therefore desires that his may be as simple as possible.

TEACHERS' TRAINING AND REGISTRATION SOCIETY.

Lord Aberdare presided yesterday week at the fourth annual meeting of the above association, held at the Society of Arts.

The chairman said that the support given to the colleges, the Merton, Newnham, and others for the higher education of women, showed how deep was the hold they were taking on the public mind. The movement was extending to Wales. This showed that a good sound education was far better than the flimsy, superficial education which used to be given years ago. They wanted to see a good education given to all classes. The necessity for this was seen in the theoretical knowledge required in every branch of scientific and industrial pursuits. This, however, could not be accomplished unless they had efficiency in the teachers. The number of scholarships which had been given during the short existence of the society was liberal, for he found that they had six of £25 each, one of £15, and five of £10 each. What they wanted now was notoriety and capital, for he was quite sure that when the benefits arising from these colleges became known they would be largely supported. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

Mr. Thomasson, M.P., seconded the resolution.

Professor Goldwin Smith next moved the election of the council for the ensuing year.

Professor Huxley seconded the resolution. He said that his experience of teaching extended over twenty years. One of his first discoveries was that though there was plenty of people to be taught, yet there was a great lack of proper teachers. When he was chairman of the Educational Endowments Committee of the London School Board he wished to see the establishment of such colleges. There were many conditions which went to make a good teacher. It was a different thing altogether to have the thing first hand, and to be able to thoroughly understand what they taught. As an examiner, he often found that teachers, whilst they possessed learning, had not real practical knowledge.

Dr. Bigg and others addressed the meeting.

At the Leeds Assizes last Saturday, Willie Bray, a "comic" vocalist, recovered £1000 from the London and North-Western Railway Company for personal injuries sustained in a collision near Normanton; damages to the amount of £2000 were awarded at the Liverpool Assizes in a similar action, brought by a Liverpool corn merchant named Neville against the Midland Railway Company.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

ALLEN AND CO. *Abel Tyree, the Superior Country; or, The Great Attractions of Burma to British Enterprise and Commerce.* By Phil. Robinson. Schawata's Search. Sledding in the Arctic in Quest of the Franklin Records. By W. H. Gilder. Maps and Illustrations. Whittier Birthday Book. Arranged by Elizabeth S. Owen.

"Magyarland," Being the Narrative of Our Travels Through the Highlands and Islands of Hungary. By a Fellow of the Carpathian Society. 2 vols. With Illustrations. Waiting. By A. M. Hopkinson. 3 vols. A Lady Traveller in the Transvaal. By Mrs. Heckford.

BLACKWOOD AND SONS. *Foreigners for English Readers.* Edited by Mrs. Oliphant-La Fontaine, and other French Fabulists.

Autobiography of Thomas Allen. By the Author of "Post Mortem." 3 vols.

Bogue. A Book of Lyrics, including Songs, Ballads, and Chants. By Joseph Skippy. New Edition, Revised.

CASSELL, PETTER, AND GALPIN. Flower Painting in Water Colours. By F. Edward Hulme.

FLITTERS, TATTERS, AND THE COUNSELLOR, and Other Sketches. By the Author of "Hogan, M.P."

Songs in Minor Keys. By C. C. Fraser-Tytler (Mrs. Edward Liddell).

Fifty Years of Science. Being the Address Delivered at York to the British Association, August, 1881, by Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P.

MACMILLAN AND CO. *Waiting.* By A. M. Hopkinson. 3 vols. *Flitters, Tatters, and the Counsellor, and Other Sketches.* By the Author of "Hogan, M.P."

PAUL AND CO. Songs in Minor Keys. By C. C. Fraser-Tytler (Mrs. Edward Liddell).

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC SERIES. Myth and Science. An Essay by Fito Vignoli.

Mountain Life in Algeria. By Edgar Barclay. With Illustrations.

GOULD AND SONS. *GRAMPIAN CLUB, EDINBURGH.* History of the Chapel Royal of Scotland, with the Register of the Chapel Royal of Stirling. Including Détails in Relation to the Rise and Progress of Scottish Music, and Observations respecting the Order of the Thistle. By the Rev. Dr. Rogers.

HARRISON AND SONS. Victoria Regina, and Other Verse and Prose. By George Gravener.

BURKE'S PEACE, BARONETAGE, and KNIGHTAGE for 1882. By Charlotte M. Yonge.

TINSLEY BROTHERS. *Cynthia.* A Tale of Two Lovers. 2 vols. A Costly Heritage. By Alice O'Hanlon. 3 vols.

THOMAS AND CO. The Late of Madame La Tour. A Tale of Great Salt Lake. By Mrs. A. G. Padlock.

PRACHONIUM; or, the Etymology of the Principal Christian Names of Great Britain and Ireland. By Richard Stephen Charnock.

WARD, LOCK, AND CO. Beeton's Dictionary of Universal Information. New Edition. Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised to the Latest Date, with Several Thousand Additional Articles. By George R. Emerson.

WHITE AND CO. *Phyllida.* A Life Drama. By Florence Marryat (Mrs. Francis Lean). 3 vols.

NEW BOOKS.

Two volumes printed at Calcutta, but of which Mr. E. Stanford, at Charing-cross, is the London publisher, contain the essays written, in very good English, by a learned native gentleman of Bengal, upon various topics of Indian archaeology. Their collective title is as follows:—*Indo-Aryans: Contributions towards the Elucidation of their Ancient and Mediæval History*: by Rajendralala Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E. The author contributed these essays, at different times, to the discussion of the Bengal Asiatic Society; and he has added one or two chapters on the architecture of India from his large work on the "Antiquities of Orissa." The whole will be of great use to anyone wishing to know the details of daily life in India, as well as the metaphysical and mythological conceptions of the people in ages long past. To those who are acquainted with India at the present day, some of the information in this work may occasion no little surprise, as they may find here that so many practices, which are now considered essential to religion, were quite unknown at a former period. Persons who were familiar with "Gunga-jeo" and the dead Hindoos floating down on its surface, will learn from this erudite author that in the Vedic age the body was buried, and that cremation became the general custom at a later date. But then, at first, the ashes were buried, and it was only at a comparatively late date that even these or any part of the body were thrown into the Ganges. At page 122 of the second volume is quoted the hymn from the Rig Veda, which bears evidence to part of these statements. In the same hymn will be found the following verse, which is addressed to the widow of a dead man:—"Rise up, woman, thou art lying by one whose life is gone; come, come, to the world of the living, away from thy dead husband, and become the wife of him who grasps thy hand, and is willing to marry thee." It was known that the Government had the authority of the ancient sacred books when they prohibited Suttee, and that authority is to be found in this verse. There is here a precept enjoining the very opposite of the present Hindoo custom, which forbids the marriage of a widow. Readers who are interested in tracing analogies between the Hindoo and the Greek mythologies, will find much to repay them in Dr. Rajendralala Mitra's work. There is a very short paper on the Origin of the Myth about Cerberus. A hymn in the Rig Veda mentions Yama—the God of Hades—and his "two four-eyed, brindled dogs," under whose guard the spirit of the dead is placed, at the entrance of the roads leading to the Mansion of Yama. The author of these essays thinks that the notion of the dogs, in connection with death, grew out of the primitive custom of exposing the dead; and the dogs performed the same service as that done to-day by the Vultures to the Parsees at Bombay. The dogs were supposed thus to take charge of the dead; and as the corpse visibly disappeared when left to their attentions, the myth of their attending the shade in its passage to the next world originated by a process simple enough. There is another very interesting chapter on the "Yavanas;" this is the word by which the Greeks were denominated in ancient Hindoo writings. Its identity with the Hebrew "Iavan," the Persian "Yunan," and the Greek "Ionia," and its Pali form being "Iona," led to the word being assumed as meaning Greeks, and no other races; but this becomes very doubtful when the subject is thoroughly examined. The chapter on human sacrifices in India is a deeply interesting one. Such sacrifices took place in India till the present century; thus there were the Meria sacrifices in Orissa, and the ideas connected with them seemed to be of a very low type; but the ancient Purushamedha appears to have been a very complicated rite, and to have had a wonderful amount of meaning attached to it. According to the "Satapatha Brahmana," which gives a full description of the ceremony, Narayana, or Vishnu, willed: "I shall abide over all living beings; verily I shall become all this [creation];" and this he did by performing a great Purushamedha. At the time of the great ceremony of proclaiming the Queen as Empress of India at Delhi, few people could understand why it did not take place at Calcutta, the present capital. From an essay in this book, it will be found that the Mahabharata describes an Imperial coronation in the ancient city of Delhi, when Yudhishthira performed a "Rajasuya," upon which he became a Chakravartin, or Paramount Ruler over the whole of India. Hence it was considered that Delhi, or Indraprastha, as it was anciently called, was the right and proper spot for Queen Victoria to be also declared a "Chakravartin"—a word which would have had more meaning to Indian ears than "Kaiser-i-Hind." We also learn from this author that the "Atta and Pan," presented at Durbars, as now in use, was copied by us from the Mohammedans, but that it was adopted by them from the Hindoos. In ancient times, it was called "Arghya," and consisted "of flowers, sandal paste, a few grains of rice, and a few blades of Durva grass, sprinkled with water." The presentation of this compound to a guest was a high mark of honour. Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, in other chapters or essays, goes into the ethnological theory of the primitive Aryan race, the reputed progenitors of the nations of Europe and of Brahman Indians. He treats of Sanscrit philology, the formation of the existing Hindi language, and of the Gatha and other dialects; he also sketches the life of Asoka, the great Indian monarch who established and endowed the Buddhist religion; and several particular questions of antiquarian or historical interest are discussed in these volumes.

Satisfactory as it is to have reached at length the fourth and concluding volume of *The Life of Napoleon III.*: by Blanchard Jerrold (Longmans), the satisfaction is mingled with a certain sense of disappointment. Not that the author has omitted any portion of his duty, which, on the contrary, he has discharged, to all appearance, most conscientiously and, as his pages themselves testify, in the style of a very competent writer; but, for some reason or other, the whole biography seems to fall flat, the subject to lack grandeur, the historical events recorded to have almost entirely lost their pristine importance. It is quite startling to find how nearly we had forgotten all about Napoleon III., how very slight an impression he appears to have left upon the world in which he once filled so large a space. When we read of the experiments he made in common with Commandant Mimié, the inventor of the rifle that was so celebrated for a while, it is as if we were reading about persons and things as extinct and forgotten as the dodo. And, indeed, it is probably as an example of a wonderful personal career, with strange and touching vicissitudes of fortune, rather than as a monarch, whose deeds decided the course of history, that Napoleon III. will be regarded by posterity. The very disaster with which his reign concluded, which cost France so much in men and money and territory, and which might have kept his memory alive, in melancholy fashion, from generation to generation, was almost effaced, as it were, by the subsequent revolution and the horrors of the Commune. It is difficult to point out anything, beyond the improvement and embellishment of Paris as a habitable city, which is likely to make the name of Napoleon III. remembered as that of a great or even a notable sovereign. There was always, or nearly always, something wanting to the achievements he attempted. There are many who doubt whether that Crimean campaign in which he joined his forces with ours was much better than a brilliant

failure, whether any tangible advantage was gained by it. The war undertaken for Italian Independence was notoriously concluded in a manner which, though it led to the establishment of the present extensive Kingdom of Italy, made the Italians more angry than grateful, despoiled the House of Savoy, as the case is sometimes put, and laid the French Emperor open to a charge, whether just or unjust, of not serving Italy for naught, but requiring a "quid pro quo;" the Mexican expedition is generally considered to have been an inglorious undertaking and a tragic blunder; and as for the Franco-German war, let who may have been to blame for its commencement, it created, reasonably or unreasonably, an almost universal suspicion that the Imperial system had for a long while been rotten to the very core. The main interest of the biographer's fourth volume lies in the pictures given of Napoleon III.'s private life, in the little domestic scenes in which the Emperor and the Empress and the ill-starred Prince Imperial play their parts of father, mother, child, and members of a genial, lively, attractive social circle. There are two portraits of the Prince Imperial, and there are specimens of the remarkable talent he displayed at a very early age in figure-drawing. There is also an elaborate attack upon Mr. Kinglake, both in the text and in the Appendix, for aspersing the character of Napoleon III. and for refusing to retract, or more than barely modify, what are described as unfounded calumnies. At the same time, the biographer does not shrink from admitting and lamenting that the Emperor was surrounded by unscrupulous intimates, from whom he could not or, from mistaken or honourable motives, would not rid himself as our Henry V. got rid of Falstaff. Nothing, apparently, has been neglected to make the volumes as perfect as possible, from the appropriate green and gold "livery" of the covers to the index provided for facility of reference.

Agreeable and welcome to readers of all descriptions are such publications as *Griffin Ahoy!* by General E. H. Maxwell, C.B. (Hurst and Blackett), though the title may sometimes create a misapprehension about the sort of entertainment provided. In the present instance, lest anybody's mind should be led astray in the direction of a much-abused memorial at Temple Bar, it may be well to state at once that the "griffin" of the title is neither an Indian cadet nor a monstrosity in stone, but "a fine barque-rigged yacht of 315 tons, with auxiliary screw." For, do what we may, say what we will, protest as much as ever we can, people will persist in calling a steam-boat a yacht. In the aforesaid yacht, then, of which there is a portrait given, facing a view of Athens, a pleasant party went for a cruise of six months, beginning in January, 1881, visited Egypt, Syria, the Holy Land, Greece, and Italy, and saw men and cities; and what they did, what they observed, what they enjoyed, what they suffered, is recounted by one of the party in a handsome volume, with nice large easy print, and in the garrulous, familiar style of a friendly gossip who thinks, not perhaps without reason, that the most trivial details will enhance rather than diminish the interest. The adventures the party met with were scarcely of so terrific a character that they would have made the blood of an Othello run cold, but they were of various kinds, from the alarming to the amusing. A pet bear whose acquaintance the party made on board a certain flag-ship must have caused a curious mixture of alarm and amusement: his behaviour, if not indicative of a sore head, was certainly that of a bear whose head had been turned by too much indulgence. The gallant author does not give a very flattering description of Athens, which, by-the-way, he had visited before, when he was a young subaltern, and in which, therefore, he naturally observed many changes, some for the better and some for the worse; and he treats the names of Greek deities with a soldierly indifference which may shock a scholar's sensibilities, thinking nothing, as the Acropolis stares him in the face, of speaking about "Minerva" and "Jupiter" and the temple of "Dionysius." The last word may be merely a misprinted form, but it occurs more than once. However, such trifles are hardly worth noticing; they interfere but little, if at all, with the enjoyment of the narrative, which derives a peculiar charm from the author's own evidently hearty appreciation of the experience it was his good fortune to make.

Shrewd remarks, humorously put, are the chief characteristic of *Some Private Views*: by James Payn (Chatto and Windus), a very readable volume containing certain essays and articles reprinted from *The Nineteenth Century* and *The Times*. Whoever looks into the volume for subtle arguments elaborately worked out, for profound theories exhaustively discussed, or even for striking examples of elegant composition, will look into it in vain; the matter is unsubstantial, the manner is light, the style is almost slip-shod. The author, who is nothing if not facetious, and whose native facetiousness is reinforced by contributions exacted from various foreign quarters, especially from the store-house of American profanity, seems to regret as much as anything that what with the scepticism, what with the money-grubbing, what with the general weariness of life, what with the overdone education distinctive of our age, there is nobody left with sufficiently high spirits and sufficiently empty, that is to say, uncrammed, mind to take a joke, at any rate of the sort in which he indulges. If it were so, it were a grievous fault, no doubt; but he is probably mistaken, inasmuch as his book may be warranted to extort a laugh or two from even a money-lender or a metaphysician. The author clearly has suffered in his time a great deal, however transiently, from the public critic and from the candid friend, the volunteer censor, who is styled "the critic on the hearth;" and, though there is no novelty whatever about his representations, he puts them before the reader with irresistible drollery. There is a great amount of truth as well as of fun in the observations he makes concerning the admiration which is often expressed for certain works or certain authors, but is neither more or less than an egregious sham. At the same time, it is quite possible to have a sincere admiration for a work or its author, or both, and yet to know absolutely nothing about the contents of the work. There is the case, for instance, in which two gentlemen at dinner hotly discussed the question whether a certain book were good or bad; and, the vehement supporter of its goodness being pressed upon the point, acknowledged that he had never read a line of the book, but urged that he, as the publisher of it, had sold twenty thousand of it; and if that were not proof of a good book and an admirable author he did not know what was. That Mr. Payn should sneer at the "classics" is not wonderful when we find him writing "spectare veniunt" (p. 201); it is quite clear that he never had any "call" in the direction of classical scholarship; but, nevertheless, there may be more justification than he supposes for the views of those persons who can trace the inspiration of a grand old poet even in "The Seven against Thebes," which Mr. Payn apparently regards as a very low sample of dramatic literature. So that he is doubly funny; when he does and when he does not intend it.

A curious book, with a curious title, is *Noah's Ark*: by Phil Robinson (Sampson Low and Co.), a substantial volume, containing what is called "a contribution to the study of unnatural history." There is an explanatory sub-title, from

which it would seem that the author spent certain "mornings at the Zoo," where he, no doubt, picked up material for his literary work. The term "unnatural history" is plainly a playful expression, having reference to the unnatural condition in which the various creatures pass their lives at their home in Regent's Park. Indeed, the author is playful throughout his volume, from the extraordinary preface to the brief but by no means necessary postscript, with a playfulness which sometimes rises to genuine humour, though it generally oscillates between the pretty nonsense of the nursery and the ponderous jocosity of the school-room. He appears, however, to be a naturalist at heart if not by profession, to have studied the subject upon which he has written, if he cannot pretend to be what poor Mrs. Nickleby would have described as "quite a Buffoon," and his knowledge of India, where he seems to have been a resident for some time and to have kept his eyes open and his senses on the alert during his residence, has enabled him to write with that vivid picturesqueness which comes of personal familiarity. There is a fund of information as well as of entertainment in the volume; and the wit is seldom so poor or the English so questionable as in the following specimen:—"a large cat called 'the tiger.' It is not a suitable kind to make a nursery pet of, for its tastes are unreliable." It is only fair, however, to say that the book is presumably intended for children, who like their jokes mild. Some of the stories told have certainly appeared before in other of the author's works; but repetition is no crime, and not every reader will have read the author's other works, though a perusal of the volume under consideration may lead to an inquiry after them.

The *Autobiography of Thomas Allen* (published by Blackwood) purports to be the private history of a humble individual. As a rule, such private histories are only interesting to a small circle of readers—namely, that of the writer's personal friends—as so many details fail to be amusing, except to those who know and perceive the man himself, with his tricks of gesture, voice, or manner appearing in all he says and does; thus giving to the otherwise often pointless description the life required, but which development of interest fails, of course, to penetrate to the general reader. In the first volume of the autobiography at present under our notice there is much that lacks interest, and falls short of true humour. A steadily-written book, worked fully up to the writer's ability, but not striving after a wit beyond his grasp, which wit unless it comes naturally and easily is painful, is an infinitely more pleasing book to read, even although it be not amusing, than the one in which you feel the struggle to be humorous, peeping perpetually through the "looped and windowed raggedness" of the narrative. When, however, Thomas Allen is well started in the later story of his life he writes in a less strained manner, and hence becomes not only infinitely more readable and interesting, but the narrative is more connected; he improves in style, and arouses the flagging attention of the reader, which he retains to the end of the account of his not uneventful career. Thomas Allen's heroine, whom he meets early in life, continues to be his ideal to the close of the third volume; and hers is a character which exercises, almost unknown to itself, an immense influence for good on those who come within reach of its power. Such a character as Helen Chobham's, though formalised by the method of description adopted in the present book, always forcibly reminds us that

No life
Can be pure in its purpose, and strong in its strife,
And all life not be purer and stronger thereby.

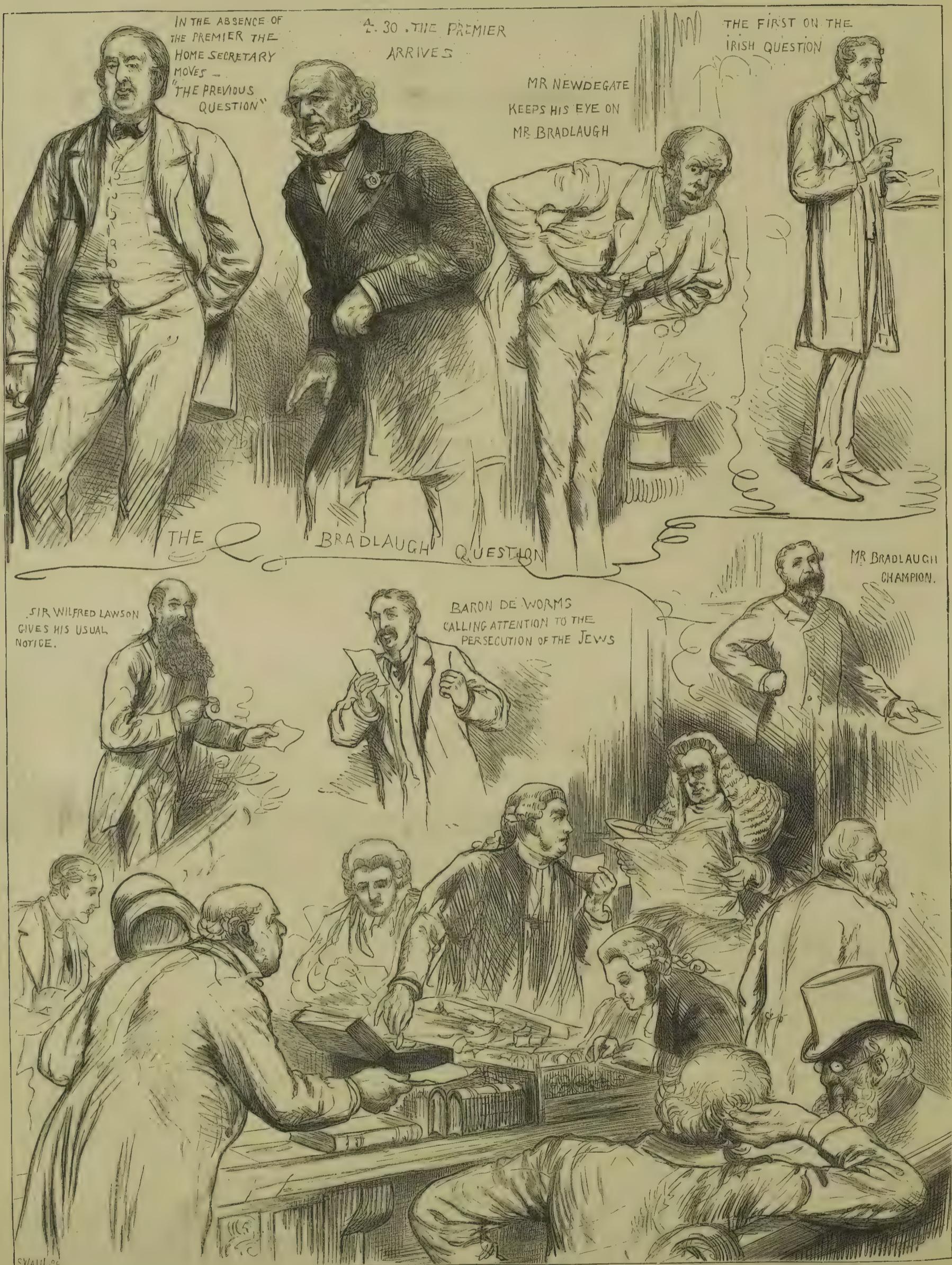
The easily duped father, developing into a senile and crotchety old man; the thoroughly clever rascal, White; and the unfortunate Mrs. Vish are types of human nature which our author has seized and treated in a fairly happy manner. Thomas Allen does not place much faith in Mrs. Vish's marvellous relation of her past life, a sentiment we fully endorse; nor is it probable that she would impose on many, but would deservedly be classed in the category of those who "mentent toujours mais ne trompent jamais."

Internal evidence, orthographical and other, leads to the conclusion that the volume entitled *James T. Fields* (Sampson Low and Co.), containing "biographical notes and personal sketches," is an importation from the other side of the Atlantic. It is not a continuous narrative, but a desultory, fragmentary work, with scraps of correspondence and portions of a diary, intermingled with a sort of running commentary; and it is, therefore, a little bewildering, though it is decidedly interesting. Mr. Fields was what is called a "literary publisher," whose name is probably better known in connection with trade than with authorship, though the names of both Ticknor and Fields hold an honourable place on the list of authors. At any rate, Mr. Fields, both as an author and a publisher, was brought into intimate relations with many distinguished personages, of whom it is very pleasant to read such reminiscences as he preserved, or as his widow, on his information, has preserved; for it is anything but easy to make out by whom and from what sources the various portions of the memoir have been put together. The memoir, however, gives the reader to understand, almost beyond a doubt, that Mr. Fields died on April 24, 1881; and that he died very greatly respected and lamented is manifest from the many testimonials it has been thought proper to print towards the end of the volume. Mr. Fields, it appears, was born in 1816, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; at the age of fourteen he went into business, as a bookseller's assistant and clerk, at Boston, United States; became a student and collector, as well as a seller of books; improved in mind and body; prospered in trade, married more than once, paid pleasant visits to Europe, where he formed acquaintances with more or less celebrated men and women, literary, artistic, and domestic; read, wrote, lectured, and ultimately departed this life with the character, apparently, of a good man of business, a good friend, a good writer, a good lecturer, a good editor, a worker who helped himself and at the same time was delighted to help others. Readers may be unable to find anything very striking in his career; but to read an account of it will provide them with some agreeable entertainment.

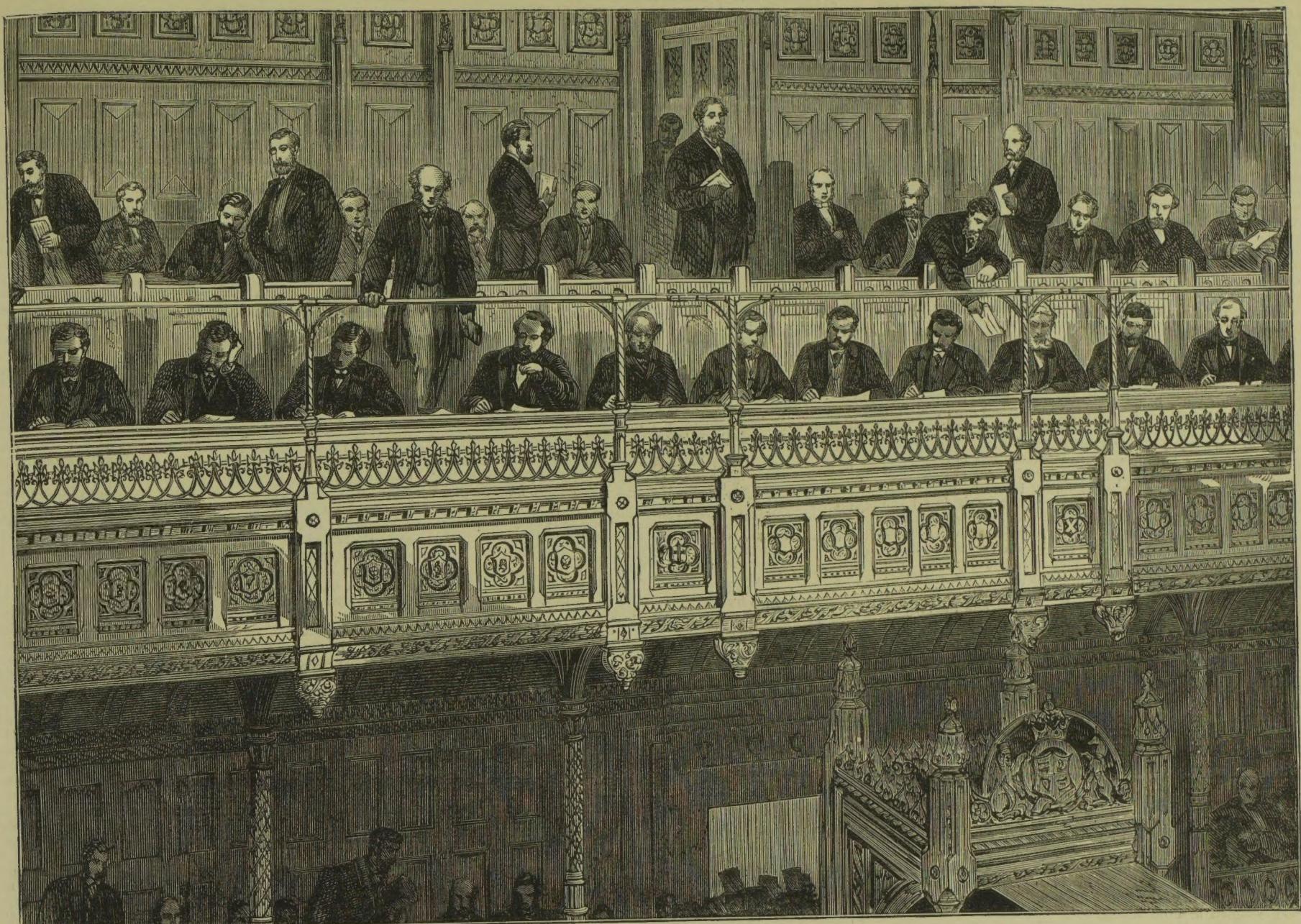
Messrs. C. H. May and Co. have issued their "Press Manual" for 1882, this being the fifth year of publication.

The edition of Mr. Joseph Foster's "Peerage and Baronetage" for the present year (published by Nichols and Sons) makes its appearance in two volumes instead of in the single volume of the original publication. This is effected by separating the "Peerage" from the "Baronetage and Knighthage," so that each volume is complete in itself.

A revised edition of "Beeton's Dictionary of Universal Information," under the careful editorship of Mr. George R. Emerson, has been issued by Messrs. Ward, Lock, and Co. This dictionary contains a vast amount of geographical, biological, and historical information. Particulars are added for the first time of distinguished living celebrities. The whole of the matter is classified with a view to ready reference, and the maps show the most recent "rectifications of territory."



SKETCHES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: QUESTION TIME.



THE REPORTERS' GALLERY.



THE REPORTERS' ROOM.

THE LAW OF CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

In most countries the power of willing property is limited by law, and testators are not allowed to disinherit their wives and children. The only practical restriction upon an Englishman in making his will is, that he cannot leave anything in the nature of freehold or leasehold property, or any personal estate to be laid out in the purchase of land, for the benefit of any charity. Except where so directed to be laid out, a man may bequeath his whole pure personal estate to charities, despite the claims of his next of kin.

We have to go back to an Act of Parliament passed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth for a list of the purposes which are considered by the law to be charitable. It is tolerably comprehensive: the relief of aged, impotent, and poor people; the maintenance of sick and maimed soldiers and mariners, schools of learning, free schools and scholars in universities; the repair of bridges, ports, havens, causeways, churches, sea banks, and highways; the education and preferment of orphans; the relief, stock, or maintenance for Houses of Correction; the marriages of poor maids; the supportation, aid, and help of young tradesmen, handicraftsmen, and persons decayed; the relief or redemption of prisoners or captives; and the aid or ease of any poor inhabitants concerning payment of fifteens, setting out of soldiers, and other taxes. Charity now is not confined to the objects comprised in this enumeration, but it is held to extend to all cases within the spirit and intentment of the statute.

The validity of a good many legacies often turns upon the question as to whether the object of the bequest is a charitable one; as, if it is not, it can take personality savouring of realty, or even land itself. In reading some of the cases which have been contested on this point, it looks as though the next of kin or residuary legatees, by their counsel, must have argued them something like this:—The testator was a charitable man, the object of his bounty was a charitable one within the meaning of the statute, but the legacy not being of pure personality, it was void under the Mortmain Act; and that the counsel on the other side must have strenuously contended that the testator was not so charitably disposed as it was tried to be made out, that it was only pride or self-glorification on his part, and therefore the legacy was good. On the one side the relatives laud their testator in order to defeat his charitable intention, while on the other they sneer at his charity in order to get his money. We find from these contested cases that among the objects held to be charitable are the following:—Gifts for the erection of waterworks for the use of the inhabitants or for the general improvement of a town; to be applied for the “good” of a place; to the Royal, Geographical, and Humane Societies; for the benefit of the British Museum; for the widows and orphans of poor inhabitants; to churchwardens in aid of a parish poor rate; for the establishment of a life-boat or a botanical garden; for the widows and children of seamen belonging to a particular port; for preaching a sermon, keeping the chimes of the church in repair, playing certain psalms, paying the church singers, and building an organ gallery in a church; for endowing or erecting a hospital; for deserving literary men who have been unsuccessful; to found prizes for essays; for the benefit of ministers of any denomination of Christians; for letting out land to the poor at a low rent; for the increase and encouragement of good servants; for the benefit, advancement, and propagation of learning in every part of the world; for establishing and upholding an institution for the investigation and cure of diseases of quadrupeds and birds useful to man, and for maintaining lectures thereon; in aid of the public revenue of the state; and gifts for any purpose, either of a public or of a religious nature. But gifts for the erection or repair of a monument to perpetuate the memory of the donor, to found a private museum, in aid of a subscription library, or of a friendly society, to one of the chartered companies of the City of London to increase their stock of corn which they were compelled to keep up for the London markets, for certain specified poor families, and to a convent of nuns whose sole object was the sanctifying of their own souls and not performing any external duty of a charitable nature, have been held not to be charitable. It is evident from these examples that to constitute a charity the poor need not be, though they commonly are, its sole or especial objects. The law also draws a distinction between benevolence and charity, and it has decided that “benevolent purposes,” to which some funds were to be applied, were not within the Act, as the trustees might apply them to purposes other than charitable.

Pure personality is the only property that may by law be bequeathed for charitable uses, and testators are not permitted to leave anything in the nature of a lien on land for these purposes. The courts have frequently been called upon to decide what is pure personality. In one of the old cases the privilege by a grant from the Crown of laying chains in the river Thames for mooring ships, was settled to be impure personality. Leases, premiums for a lease, money secured on mortgage, growing crops, and the purchase money for real estate contracted or directed to be sold, cannot be given by will to charities. Formerly Metropolitan Board of Works stock, mortgages granted by Canal, Harbour, Dock, and Railway Companies, commonly known as debentures, were held to come within this restriction; but latterly the Courts have relaxed their views, and now such stock and the shares and debenture stock of any trading company holding real estate for the purpose of carrying on its business may be bequeathed for charitable purposes.

It is related that William the Conqueror, demanding the cause why he conquered the realm by one battle, which the Danes could not do by many, Frederick, Abbot of St. Albans, answered, that the reason was because the land, which was the maintenance of martial men, was given and converted to pious employments, and for the maintenance of holy votaries; to which the Conqueror replied, that if the clergy were so strong that the realm was unfeebled of men for war, and subject by it to foreign invasion, he would aid it. Therefore he took away many of the revenues of the Abbot, and of others also. Land in the possession of a charity was said to be in “mortmain,” or a “dead hand,” as it was in the hand of an owner who never died, and who would not or could not sell. As the quantity so held was already very considerable and was constantly being increased, as recited in the Act, “by languishing or dying persons,” it was deemed sound policy to prevent as much as possible any more land being thus tied up in perpetuity, and in 1736 the Act known as the Mortmain Act was passed “to restrain the disposition of land, whereby the same became inalienable.” This Act has been construed to invalidate legacies bequeathed to establish or found schools, hospitals, or slaughter-houses, because they could not be carried out without the purchase of land. Legacies to be applied in paying off a mortgage debt on a meeting-house and on any land already in mortmain have also been held to be invalid. But bequests to support a school; to endow churches or chapels; for the erection of buildings, or the redemption of the land tax on land already devoted to charitable purposes; for the repair or improvement of buildings already in existence and appropriated to charity; and to build a school-house or

other building for charitable purposes, “when and so soon as land shall at any time be given for that purpose,” have been held valid legacies.

The Mortmain Act recognised, however, the principle that some exceptions should be made by excluding from its operation the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge with their various colleges, and the colleges of Eton, Winchester, and Westminster. In several Acts that have since been passed various public institutions have been specially authorised to take land and money to be laid out in its purchase; or, what in effect is the same thing, the Mortmain Act has been repealed in their favour, but in most cases to a limited extent only. Among the institutions so favoured we find Queen Anne's Bounty, the British Museum, the Bath Infirmary; Greenwich, the Foundling, Westminster, Middlesex, and St. George's Hospitals; the Royal Naval Asylum, the Seamen's Hospital Society, and the Established Church. By the Public Parks, Schools, and Museums Act, 1871, gifts may now be made, by will executed twelve calendar months before death, of land or personal estate to be laid out in its purchase; limited to twenty acres for a park, two for a museum, and one for a school.

C. G. C.

ART BOOKS.

Students of Raphael and all interested in the apogee of Italian art, who may happen to be not quite familiar with French, will be glad to hear that a translation of M. Eugène Muntz's work—*Raphael: his Life, Works, and Times*, has been published by Chapman and Hall. This is the last and the best biography of the great master. It is satisfactory from various points of view—for research, for judicious arrangement and sifting of the facts, and for critical acumen. M. Muntz has long been known as one of the best art-critics of France; and he has enjoyed exceptional advantages for the prosecution of this particular task as the librarian to the Ecole Nationale des Beaux Arts. The great work of Passavant had already needed correction in many important points, owing to the recent researches of Italian, German, and other critics, including M. Muntz himself, into the documentary records of Italian art, and to the great advance of our critical knowledge of Italian art. We need not dwell, however, on the general merit of M. Muntz's more trustworthy substitute, so well known are they. Yet a few words on what he says touching the “Donna Velata,” may be of interest at the moment, seeing that Professor Colvin in last month's *Art Journal*, in a paper entitled “The Veiled Lady of Raphael,” has brought the claims set up for the picture by several Continental critics before the English public. Mr. Colvin presents fairly, and without dogmatism, the evidence for the belief which he himself shares, that the “Donna Velata” of the Pitti Palace is a portrait by Raphael of the mysterious female that he loved through the later years of his life at Rome, and provided for at death; from regard for whom he evaded advantageous chances of marriage proposed to him by his family and friends; and who long after was known as the “Fornarina.” For this title, “the Fornarina,” there is, however, no authority earlier than the eighteenth century, and it was doubtless an invention. The famous so-called “Fornarina” of the tribune of the Uffizi, formerly ascribed to Raphael, is now recognised as unquestionably the work of Sebastiano del Piombo, to whom likewise is now given that other “Fornarina” (representing hardly the same person) which we noticed the other day in our review of the Old Masters at Burlington House. But the “Fornarina” of the Barberini Palace is of a distinctly different type, and may be—nay, apparently—is the same person as that represented in the “Donna Velata.” The authorities who believe that this last may, at least so far as the head and other flesh parts are concerned, be from the hand of Raphael are Passavant, Münder, Springer, Dr. Ruland, and others. Among those of an opposite opinion are Burckhardt, in the “Cicerone,” and his editor Bode, Mons. F. A. Gruber, and, lastly, the biographer under notice, M. Muntz, who says that the treatment of the portrait shows certain defects which it is difficult to associate with Raphael; and then quotes the conclusion of Burckhardt and Bode, that the “Donna Velata” is a production of the Bolognese school, inspired probably by some original work of Raphael's. We think, however, that the problem cannot be dismissed so curtly. Mr. Colvin advances cogent reasons for deciding that the portrait can neither be a work of the Bolognese school, nor—painted, as it seems to be, directly and emphatically from life without idealization, and without addition of saintly emblems—a copy from an original by Raphael. M. Muntz admits that the features of the young woman rendered in the “Donna Velata” bear a certain resemblance to the “Madonna di San Sisto” on the one hand; and to the Barberini Fornarina on the other. The resemblance to both, but especially to the Sistine Madonna, is certainly a strong one. Mr. Colvin points out that the whole design is virtually identical with that of a picture ascribed to Raphael in the collection of the famous Earl of Arundel that is now lost (unless it be the same as an exactly corresponding picture which Passavant heard of as in the collection of the Marchese Letizia of Naples), but that was engraved by Hollar in reverse. The emblems of St. Catherine were, however, added to this picture; but the palm is placed in the hand in a way that can hardly be credited to Raphael. It was probably, therefore, a copy—an inference rendered probable by the fact that Raphael's portrait of Joan of Aragon was in like manner copied by pupils, with the addition of saintly attributes. All, however, that can be inferred from Hollar's print is that early in the seventeenth century the design of the “Donna Velata,” exclusive of the adventitious accessories, was traditionally regarded as Raphael's. But the question as to whether the mistress of Raphael, whose portrait Vasari twice states that he painted (though it is not clear that he meant to say, as Mr. Colvin supposes, that he painted two portraits of her); and whose name, according to an annotator of Vasari in the second half of the sixteenth century, was Margarita, is represented in the Barberini “Fornarina” or the “Donna Velata,” is so interesting that we hope the latter picture will be placed where it may be examined more closely by connoisseurs than is possible in its present rather high position in the Pitti, and where the writer saw it five years back. We have only to add that M. Muntz's work is edited carefully (with some few exceptions) by Mr. W. Armstrong, whose memoir of “Alfred Stevens” we lately reviewed; but that the numerous illustrations are often hardly worthy of the text. The original wood engravings also suffer from the blackness of the photographic process employed for their reproduction.

The Art of Decoration, by Mrs. H. R. Haweis (Chatto and Windus), a portly small octavo of over 400 pages, is one of the most provoking books that we have read for some time. The style is smart to flippancy, and “quite too” exquisitely clever; the treatment is fragmentary, the tone self-assertive; and, while railing at dogmatism in others, the authoress is dogmatic herself, not a little. She contemns the best-known authorities in turn, and seems to regard herself as the final arbitress of taste and the originator of many things which have marked the recent progress of decorative art. With the

energy of a Cassandra she denounces wholly or partially the successive styles—Greek, Roman, “Renaissance,” Louis XIV., XV., and XVI., Empire, and so-called Queen Anne—or at least the slightest modification, or, if you will, corruption of these styles; forgetting that in such eclectic adoption of some of their elements as she recommends modifications are inevitable. Exception is, however, made in favour of Egyptian ornament and English fourteenth-century Gothic, or very early Renaissance. She would, for instance, have a cottage piano-case constructed something like a Gothic architectural shrine, with Oriental jars occupying the niches instead of saints! Nor do pictures and the painters thereof, however eminent, escape the lash of this severe censor. Yet, after demolishing so much that we might have hoped would have guided us, the process of re-education seems, in some respects, as unsatisfactory as it is laborious. With regard to many of the suggestions made we would say—well, let them be tried. The reader is further confused by self-contradictions, or what appear very like them, and misconceptions; while the learning displayed betrays every now and then a flaw. Yet, despite all this, the book is evidently the production of an earnest and sincere lover of decorative art; and it contains much sensible and serviceable advice upon a great variety of topics, many of them of immediate interest. A person of ardent temperament and strong conviction when arriving at a sound conclusion will often present that conclusion much more effectively than would one of calmer habit, and moderate, well-balanced mind. Mrs. Haweis' strictures, for example, on the pseudo “Early English,” the “Queen Anne” fallacy, and the “Aesthetic craze,” are as forcible as they are just. “Alas!” she says—and it is a fair sample of her treatment—“the new faith has assumed a livery quite as forced as the old one: quite as ugly it often threatens to be, with stiff patterns instead of flowing ones, morbid colours instead of gay ones, but equally ill-proportioned, vulgar, and machine-begotten, perhaps more depressing. The new art-furniture at its worst is a very ghostly parody on its name; and, without the wholesome discipline of enlightened discrimination, I fear that it has a future more dismal still than any previous fashion. . . . The cactus or azalea which clothes the hillsides of Turkey or Algiers with pink or scarlet flame, the rose garden in our own England, the golden common alight with furze in bloom, the apple orchard, and the buttercup field rebuke us for our folly. Colour and light and sunshine and shadow, all were made for our pleasure, and the dull lines [hues?] of decay, suitable in their place, ought not to be our main surroundings. Dirt may be valuable to depress some forced or unnatural effect; but dirt is not the only thing that is ‘nice.’ Colour is not in itself objectionable, but only our ignorant use of it.”

Rural England, by L. G. Seguin (Strahan and Co., Limited), with illustrations engraved on wood from designs by many of our best artists, is one of the most enjoyable books, for all, or any, that we know of. Equally delightful is it to read, or to turn over the leaves merely to inspect the charming illustrations which embellish literally every one of its 280 pages; while it would be hard to find a more tasteful ornament for the drawing-room table. The copy of the work before us is one of an *édition de luxe*, printed on special hand-made paper, with proofs of the illustrations on Japanese paper, and bound in vellum, with coloured ornament, and toolings in gold of excellent design. This edition is limited to 300 copies for England and 300 for America. The author, Mr. Seguin, was already very favourably known by his “Picturesque Tour in Picturesque Lands,” and other works calculated to train his eye and store his mind for the present more considerable and admirable performance, in which he takes us with him—to employ the words of the amplified title—in “loiterings along the lanes, the common sides, and the meadow paths,” and affords us “peeps into the halls, farms, and cottages.” Little, indeed, is that is characteristic of and endears us to “rural England” escapes his observation. Yet the work is not descriptive merely; it abounds in sensible reflection, and poetical, sentimental, romantic, and pathetic allusions or suggestions, though these are not obtruded, but flow naturally, and are confined within the limits of good taste. The very extensive series of illustrations attain a high average of merit; the sources whence, as already intimated, many are derived guarantee their excellence as designs. It strikes us, however, as a regrettable omission, that the names of the draughtsmen, or the painters of the original pictures or drawings, are not given, at least in the “List of Illustrations.”

Two new volumes have appeared of the “Illustrated Biographies of the Great Artists” (Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.) since we last noticed the series to which they belong. One of these is the biography of *Albrecht Dürer*, by Richard Ford Heath, M.A., to whom we owe the life of Titian in the same series. This is a careful compendious compilation, the materials for which were drawn, as is duly acknowledged, from the excellent biographies of the master by Professor Thausing and Mrs. Heaton. The book is well written, and the facts are concisely stated; but the writer seems to be better acquainted with history, secular and religious, about the period of the Reformation than, judging by some of his technical remarks, with Art.

The other book contains the biographies of *Mantegna* and *Francia*, by Julia Cartwright. These are among the best written—the most to the purpose and least pretentious—of this very unequal series; and also the most original. They are, moreover, the most welcome; for no separate biographies of Mantegna or *Francia* had been published in this country. For the first, the authoress acknowledges her obligations to Dr. Waltmann's life of the painter contributed to “Kunst und Kunstler,” to Mr. Armand Baschet, Canonico Willelmo Braghiorilli, and Dr. Karl Brun; and for the second, to Malvasia, Calvi, and other Bolognese writers. But it is evident that she has also herself examined the examples of the masters mentioned, and written the descriptions of them on the spot. It is, perhaps, not easy to overrate the originality and power of Mantegna's genius, and his early works at Padua are very remarkable. Yet the authoress possibly forms too low an estimate of at least the artistic influences that (as in neighbouring Lombard towns) were at work in the “learned city,” where Giotto's frescoes in the Arena Chapel had been executed; where the Umbrian, Gentile da Fabriano, and the Florentines, Donatello and Filippo Lippi, had worked; and where, above all, in the great church of the patron Saint Anthony, Jacopo d' Avanzo and Altichieri of Verona had left frescoes the very high merits of which have been in recent years recognised, we might almost say discovered, by Messrs. Crowe and Cavallini; but which even now are not generally appreciated at their full value. Then, whatever the inferiority of Mantegna's master, Squarcione, as a painter, his promotion of the study of antique remains among his pupils was a very important influence; as also was Mantegna's early connection with the Venetian Bellini family. Some qualifications of other of the biographer's views might be proposed; but if not hypercritical, they would certainly be ungracious. Her critical estimates generally are as discriminating and sound as they are well stated; and we repeat that this book contains two of the most, if not the most, valuable biographies of the series.

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